The New Canadian

THE VOICE OF THE SECOND GENERATION

Special Issue In Commemoration of Their Majesties Canadian Tour May, 1339

Long Live The King and Queen

THE ROYAL VISIT

Confuscius, the andient Chinese sage and philosopher, believed that the most important essential to the welfare and progress of a state was neither military power nor economic security, but rather the deep and abiding faith and love of the people.

No one could ask for a more striking and inspiring demonstration of such a love, than the manner in which the people of Canada have greeted their own sovereigns, King George and Queen Elizabeth.

They have come to Canada, representing the sovereignty of Great Britain, the unity of the British Empire, and the unity of the Dominion of Canada.

Yet even more than the symbol of the Empire or of the Dominion, our sovereigns have proven themselves to represent the universal virtues of humanity. In that lies the greatest secret of the love and affection which has been showered so freely upon them since the arrival in Canada.

It is this human factor which means so much. The simplicity, the unassuming dignity of the King and Queen, their courage and strong sense of duty, and perhaps most of all the quiet love for their people, so strongly suggestive of family relations—these are the qualities which have endeared Their Majesties to their people.

And it is perhaps peculiarly significant that we, both first and second generation Japanese in Canada, are blessed with a cultural heritage which teaches us to revere and to love the head of the state, who is essentially the father to all his people. Perhaps more than any other group in this Dominion, do our people share this feeling of love and affection for the titular head of the state.

This special issue of The New Canadian with the cooperation of both first and second generation throughout the entire province has attempted to give that love some token of expression—for we may well feel the deepest and sincerest love of country, love for the land to which we owe so much, love for the land of our birth, love for the land that is our home.

"Loyal Greetings of the Citizens"

By W. H. MALKIN

General Chairman. The Vancouver Committee For the Reception of Their Majesties

May I congratulate the members of your community and The New Canadian upon its special number commemorating the visit to Canada of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

This is a splendid idea. There is nothing that pleases Their Majesties more than the spontaneous and loyal greetings of the citizens, and your cooperation with all the other citizens in giving them a royal welcome is just another evidence of your patriotism and loyalty.

Canada comprises in its citizenship people of many nations, and at a time like this it is pleasing to know that we are all united in our expressions of loyalty to the Crown.

Your paper can be of inestimable service to the civic spirit of this great country by inculcating in the minds and lives, especially among the younger element of your readers, a loyal and patriotic attitude to our Government and our King. In your paper you are providing an opportunity, particularly to Canadians of Japanese descent, to express their thoughts and ideals and their desire to become loyal citizens of Canada.

DEBT TO CANADA

BY HARRY NAGANOBU

J.C.C.L. National President

Some half century has elapsed since the first immigrants from Japan came to the shores of Canada, a land of golden opportunity. Reports of the relative opulence and comparative luxury of this country soon augmented the ranks of these pioneers, to such proportions that diplomatic measures were deemed necessary to ease a difficult situation.

Some, it is true, returned soon to their native land, either because they had won that which they sought, or because this strange new land brought only sorrow and disappointment. But the majority settled here permanently, to make a living for themselves and their children. Thus we are here to-day.

In the course of time, the parents unconsciously detaching themselves from the old country, have abandoned all hope of returning to the home land. And with the growth of their children, they have come to accept the fact that they and their children must continue to seek their destiny in this, the country which they helped to build, the country they pioneered.

This trend of thought, from one of transience to one of permanence, is one of the most significant developments affecting the future of Canadian-born Japanese in Canada. It makes possible for us a programme of construction, economic, social, and political, a policy for years to come, a vision of the future.

For us, our destiny, our future lies in Canada. Until such time when international borders disappear and citizens shall be citizens of the world, we must remember our immense debt to Canada, the country that nourished us into manhood and womanhood, that gave us our training to meet the trials of life.

And so upon this momentous occasion, when we are privileged to greet the King and Queen of Canada, our King and Queen, we will sing with one heart and voice, "Long May They Reign."

THE NEW CANADIAN

The Vanguard of Nisei Opinion

THE NEW CANADIAN SOCIETY

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Japanese Canadian Citizens' League

By DR. E. C. BANNO
Secretary, National Executive

In the spring of 1936 the Japanese Canadian Citizens' League was organized with component local chapters instituted in various parts of the province. It was not altogether a result of a dream of a few visionaries, nor an accident of mere circumstances. It was rather a stage in evolution of a natural movement of young men and women, who had realized their unique status in the national life of Canada. They had for some time tried to provide an adequate machinery which would ultimately enable them to qualify as an integral part of Canada, so that the people of this great Dominion would some day count them as a definite part of their national existence.

To those of us who had to do with the building of this Nisei unity during its more nebulous years, it is difficult to reconcile ourselves to the fact that this organization conceived in high plane, embracing a good portion of the entire Nisei population of the province, is this spring only an infant of three short years. Young, certainly, in years! But the chronicle of its achievements in this brief span of years has already justified the dreams that moved them during the dismal years which preceded its inception.

It has spoken with great deliberation on behalf of the second generation to proper authorities on several occasions. It has given adequate support to certain worthy undertakings because they concerned the welfare of the Niseis. It has endeavoured to promote understanding between the Niseis and the first generation when the cleavage seemed inevitable. Above all it has given a promise—a promise backed with a definite record of achievements, to the growing number of younger second-generation that their future in Canada need not be insecure and hopeless.

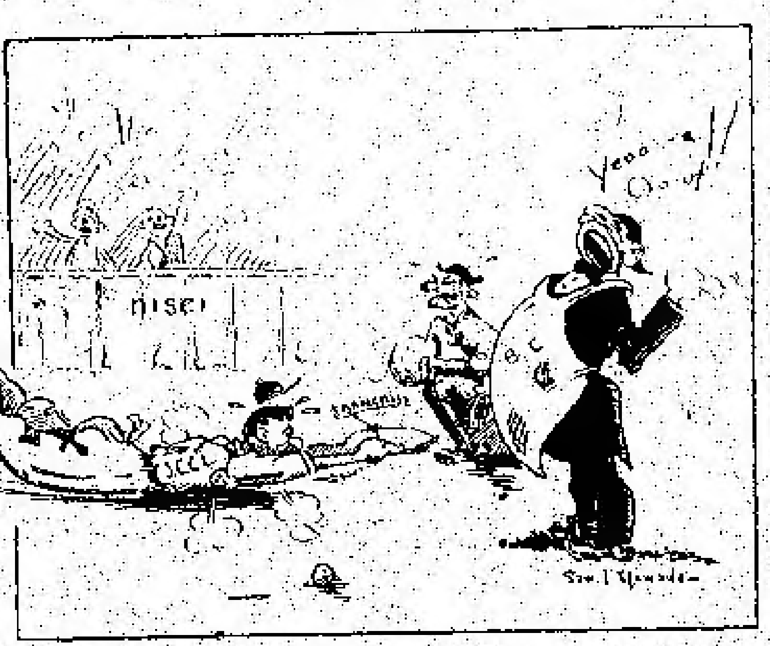
But let us realize that it is only a conditional promise. Only to the degree of support given can the League represent the Niseis and function on their behalf. It is, therefore, urged that each second generation give all that he is able. We must anticipate difficulties and trials, which only an unified movement can attempt to solve. With adequate support rallying behind its banner, the Japanese Canadian Citizens' League can look forward to a future with confident expectations of ultimate fruitful victory.

DELTA-EAST
RICHMOND-SURREY
Chapter, J. C. C. L.

CHEMAINUS
CHAPTER
J. C. C. L.

VANCOUVER CHAPTER
J.C.C.L.
362 Alexander Street - - Vancouver, B. C.

Fair-Play?



Victoria J.C.C.L. Progressing

By MARION YONEDA
Treasurer, Victoria J.C.C.L.

Since the inception of the Victoria Chapter of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' League three years ago, its members have enjoyed varied activities.

Joint meetings with the first generation have done much to create a better understanding between the Isseis and Niseis and have resulted in spendid co-operation of both groups in community projects. The chapter has sent representatives to several local as well as out-of-town meetings and conferences, gaining beneficial information for the betterment of the club.

In the course of the Victoria Chapter's second year of existence, it sponsored the first Vancouver Island Regional Convention and, subsequently, the event has become an annual affair giving Niseis of the island an opportunity to meet and discuss together their own particular problems.

Acceptance of honorary membership by several distinguished local residents has encouraged the Chapter to further its work for the League.

In the summer of 1937, when the city celebrated the coronation of the King and Queen, the Chapter was fortunate in being able to contribute toward the Coronation Fund.

During the formative period of the Victoria Chapter's existence, it naturally suffered criticisms but with the passing of time, has enjoyed the unstinted co-operation and loyalty of its members which essentially aided in the successful execution of the various chapter undertakings. Thus, allied with Unity and Co-operation, members of the Chapter feel confident that they can do their part, however insignificant, toward the realization of Nisei recognition.

CHEMAINUS CHAPTER

By S. E. YOSHIDA
Secretary Chemainus J.C.C.L.

Three years ago in May the foundation for the Chemainus Chapter of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' League was laid. With only a few straggling members many hardships and pitfalls were encountered. At times the members faced difficulties and discouragements. But, owing to the co-operation and united efforts of the members to-day, this Chapter is looked upon as one of the foremost organizations in this locality.

Since its inception, the Chapter has taken active part in many undertakings such as celebrations, memorial services and other local activities. The Chapter may well be proud for much has been done towards the general welfare of the Japanese citizens in this district.

The meetings held by the Chapter are made as educational as possible to the members, and one of the main views of the League is to go about the removal of the discrimination against Canadian-born citizens in as friendly a manner as possible, seeking co-operation, rather than unjust and biased criticism.

MAPLE RIDGE J.C.C.L.

By TOYO YAMAGA

With the summer months hovering on the horizon, the Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Chapter of the J.C.C.L.'s brief term was successfully brought to a close.

This chapter was organized in April, 1936, but after a term it became inactive and remained in that stage until March 27, 1938 when a reorganization meeting was called. Messrs. E. Ouchi, K. Shiga, S. Higashi, and K. Ishii of Vancouver kindly assisted us at our meeting. The constitution which was adopted at our general meeting in April, 1936 was amended.

As our term is from October to April inclusive, we were able to hold only one business meeting followed by a social. A special meeting was called in May to receive the reports of our three representatives, Miss R. Takahashi, Miss T. Hidaka and R. Dikawa who attended the Youth Congress.

At the present time we are participating in the plans for the royal visit of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

Our president, Mr. T. Mitani and his executives have worked very hard to make this a successful organization and we are hoping that during the following term, our accomplishments will be many and our troubles few.

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STEVESTON CHAPTER
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PITT MEADOWS
CHAPTER, J.C.C.L.

Victoria
Chapter
J.C.C.L.

MISSION CHAPTER
J.C.C.L
MISSION, B. C.

Powell You

By TA
Pres

Innumerable Niseis hav into contact with the United Church Young Society, since it was fi ganized under Rev. K. S guidance ten years ago.

During these ten years, ciety in addition to hol regular meeting twice month during three seas the year and beach parties summer, has carried on special activities. It has p ed to the public six publi of the official organ of the Y.P.—The Young People Society has sponsored five ings of drama and music of which has received grea lic support.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNI

The Society has always the ten years, tried to p better understanding betwe Japanese and the Canadia co-operating with them various activities carried the Young People's Union as debates, swimming, ba ton, inter-society visits and beach parties. It has some of its members on t ecutive of the union to hel the heavy work involved i ning such a large organizat

Spiritually speaking, th ciety has always endeavor make the aim and idea everyone who has come in tact with it, to be loyal to other and above all to Christ and to do all we ca

WHITE PASSION

A white flame
Burned clear in the starless
Against a black and moonl
sky . . .

—D

Nippon Y
Ass
PRINCE

SEIKOKAI ANGLICA
YOUNG PEOPLE'S
ASSOCIATION
Vancouver, B. C.

POWELL U
Young Pe
500 Powell Street

owell Young People's Society

By TAKASHI KOMIYAMA
President, Powell Y.P.S.

ierable Nisels have come ontact with the Powell Church Young People's since it was first or- under Rev. K. Shimizu's e ten years ago.

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itually speaking, the So- as always endeavored to the aim and ideal of ne who has come in con- ith it, to be loyal to each and above all to Jesus and to do all we can to make His principles effective in his own life and in the world.

As we close the tenth year of our activities with this greeting to the community in commemoration of Their Majesties' Canadian visit, we may look back with pride upon the history of our organization, realizing how well it has trained so many of us in Christian citizenship, and find therein the inspiration for greater service and greater effort toward the attainment of our aims and ideals.

WHITE PASSION

flame
clear in the starless night
a black and moonless
. . .

—Dana.

STEVESTON Y.P.S.

By HANAKO NARUSE
President, Steveston Y.P.S.

While not so old and hoary and steeped in tradition as its sister society in Vancouver, the Steveston Young People's Society in its three years of existence has found its inspiration for service, carried on much the same work and trebled its membership.

Regular meetings are held twice-monthly, with distinguished guest speakers giving talks on many and varied topics. One of the aims of the Society is to establish Christian relationships with other societies, and consequently inter-visiting has always held an important place.

Delegates have represented the Society at Young People's Conferences, and recently at the First Provincial Youth Congress. On the lighter side, fellowship is cultivated through athletics, beach parties, annual picnics, and so forth, while even night school in winter is enjoyable. And then, of course, there's our annual spring concert, which keeps our treasury full enough to carry on our work.

Prince Rupert Nippon Young People's Ass'n

ENCHANTED CONGREGATION

By SETSUO KUWABARA

When the clock strikes eight, the members flock,
Like birds at their mother's call:
On solemn time the concourse meets
At the Japanese mission hall.
When the president signals to commence,
The members gaze in still atrance;
The minutes read adopted by —
And mysteriously the time doth fly.
The business done with Moses' brain
Wisdom decides, for blockheads wane:
The business ends with everyone's will
Gone is the business like a bygone hill.
Games follow in with plenty of vim,
Dancing and bubbling like a bottle of gin.
The members depart farewell and good night,
The birdies flock out on their ev-en-ing flight.
(Miss Nancy of course puts out the light).
Here endeth the meeting.
Amen!

POWELL C.G.I.T.

By KIMI TAKIMOTO
President, Powell C.G.I.T.

"To cherish truth, seek truth, know God, and serve others."

With this purpose in mind, fourteen enthusiastic 'teen-age girls met under the able guidance of Miss H. E. De Wolfe and founded the Powell Canadian Girls in Training some fourteen years ago.

Known as "The Builders" this small group became the founders of a worthwhile growing organization, which now numbers over fifty members. Divided into five groups, the young girls are led by capable leaders who are themselves C.G.I.T. graduates.

Friendship and understanding has been created in contacts with other Canadian groups at council meetings, inter-departmental visits and camp.

Regular Sunday School classes and semi-monthly mid-week meetings are held at which sing songs, worship, business, and social periods are all enjoyed.

The activities of the C.G.I.T. are educational, charitable, and social in nature, but all are directed toward the training of 'teen-age girls under Christian principles to become loyal Canadians and world citizens.

SEIKOKAI A.Y.P.A.

By HISAE HIRANO

Five years ago the first Japanese branch of the Anglican Young People's Association was inaugurated, to give to the young people an opportunity to express themselves naturally and beautifully under the guidance of God.

With our motto, "For Christ and His Church," ever before us, the leadership training, the character development, the strong friendships formed through the A.Y.P.A.—we can do our part in furthering God's Kingdom on earth.

Our meetings, which are carried on with the fourfold aim of worship, work, fellowship and edification, have proven to us that religion can be a practical element in our lives. The "A.Y." has taught us how to permeate daily life with that spiritual outlook, without which we merely exist but do not live "abundantly."

It is with joy that we, the members of the Seikokai branch of the A.Y.P.A., take this opportunity to express our heartfelt loyalty and devotion to Their Majesties, whose example is ever before us on the road that leads to God.

Canada Young Buddhist League

By S. TAKAYAMA
Fairview Y.M.B.A.

Although volumes have been written upon the subject of Buddhism, but few people here in Canada are aware of the great teachings of this great religion, which our fathers brought with them to this country. At a recent conference of the Young Buddhist Association League of Canada, one of the lay speakers outlined these salient points.

The Buddhist Ideal is to attain Nirvana, a conception somewhat similar to the Christian belief in Heaven; but still nobler is the renunciation of that Nirvana for the welfare of others.

Then Buddhism teaches that no man's life is the product of the present only, but is the result of a long chain of moral causation. In our Buddhist language, there is no such term as "God-fearing" for is not Buddha Mercy, Compassion, and Love, and fear our own evil thought?

But the fundamental influence of Buddhism lies in its practice of love and equality—a practice that springs from the fundamental doctrine of the "Oneness of Life." This doctrine urges the basic unity of existence of all beings—a spiritual communion pervading the whole universe.

In its organized form Buddhism in Canada has seen the establishment of many temples among the Japanese immigrants, which feed the spiritual needs of thousands.

YOUNG BUDDHIST LEAGUE

Some fourteen years ago, the young people of the faith were organized into associations and finally the Young Buddhist Association League of Canada, comprising the various societies from each temple, was established.

Various activities are carried on, and once a year a conference is held for the interchange of ideas and the election of officers. The League has been active in organizing Sunday Schools, and six years ago established the Sunday School Association. Now enrolled in the Sunday Schools are some 1200 pupils who are led by 110 teachers. All of these teachers take courses at the "Koshukai" in order that they might qualify for the responsible position of imparting the great teachings of Buddha to the young children.

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Powell Street Vancouver, B. C.

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500 Powell St., Vancouver

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Young Buddhist Association
League of Canada
HOMPA MARPOLE
FAIRVIEW STEVESTON
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NEW WESTMINSTER

Canada Welcomes Their Majesties

Language Schools Are Essential

By TETSUO AOKI

It was the recognition of the need of supplementing the general education of the Niseis received at the public schools that led to the establishment of Japanese Language Schools in B. C. These schools were considered to be absolutely necessary because of the peculiar economic and sociological problems confronting the Niseis.

First of all the schools teach the Niseis the Japanese language. Secondly, through the language, the schools aim to convey the beauties of Japanese culture. Lastly, through the two above aims, the schools endeavour to make Niseis into better Canadian citizens.

With these worthwhile policies it is no wonder that the development of the schools has been extensive and rapid. Despite their objectives, however, much antagonism has been stirred up against the schools.

First the antagonists stress that Japanese language is unnecessary for the Nisei in an English-speaking country such as Canada. Secondly, they maintain that the extra time spent in the Japanese school drains the vitality of growing children and thus is detrimental to their health. Yet experiences seems to have refuted both these charges more conclusively than any discussion.

Increased Enrollment

Thus despite opposition, there has been a continual increase in enrollment at the language schools. In 1923, there were 797 Nisei students. But by 1937 the enrollment in the schools had jumped to 3752, an increase of 47 per cent in fourteen years. Not only have the pupils increased in number, but so, too, have the schools. Today there are 47 of them scattered throughout the country. Thus the increase in the Japanese population was accompanied by an concomitant increase in the number of pupils enrolled at the language schools.

The largest and oldest of the schools is the Vancouver Kyoritsu Go-gakko. When established in 1906, the school had 30 students, and one teacher; but today the enrollment exceeds one thousand, with thirty teachers.

These schools, then, perform a function of great importance in the Japanese Canadian Community, and contribute in no small degree to the training in citizenship of the Niseis.

JAPANESE AID BERRY INDUSTRY

By KUNIO HIDAKA
Whonnock, B. C.

After dinner speakers are wont to orate in expansive terms of B.C.'s vast natural resources and to predict a glorious future for this province in times to come. But past experience has proved that the human factor is perhaps the most important item in the development of a country; and many Japanese immigrants have played a significant part in the development of B. C. since the turn of the century.

In no case is this perhaps more true than in the soft-fruits industry of the Fraser Valley. As Y. Yamaga, pioneer Japanese settler and now general manager of the Maple Ridge Co-operative Exchange says with justifiable pride,

"The Japanese are very largely responsible for the development of the berry industry in the Maple Ridge district."

Since 1904, when the first Japanese farmer, M. Eyemoto, settled in Hammond, thousands of acres of bush and waste land, have been cleared, and fertile, productive farms established.

Before the development of the industry, B. C. imported from the U. S. fresh and canned fruits, but these imports have now been restricted to the early season. Valuable markets have been built up for the product in the prairie provinces and in Great Britain.

Improved methods of production are constantly being introduced, too, through the application of scientific disease control, fertilization, soil analysis, and crop rotation.

Nor has this progressive development been confined solely to production, but has extended to the marketing process also. Voluntary marketing co-operatives have been built up, many of them now holding assets of thousands of dollars. The elimination of ruinous competition has been accomplished by co-operation in central selling through the present medium of the B.C. Berry Shippers Federation.

MISSION J.C.C.L.

By ROLAND KUDO
Sec'y. Mission Chapter J.C.C.L.

First organized on May 2, 1936, with a membership of twenty-seven, the Mission Chapter of the J.C.C.L. may look back with pride upon its achievement during its first few trying years of existence. In November of the same year it sent a delegation of two to the National Convention of the J.C.C.L.

Boosted by a reorganization meeting held this year on March 24, at which were also present a number of Isseis as well as prominent Nisei leaders, Edward T. Ouchi, Tommy Shoyama and Shinobu Higashi, the chapter is pleased to announce not only that it has been able to send three delegates to the Provincial Youth Congress at Easter but also that its membership has been more than doubled.

The chapter is looking ahead to the future when not only all the Niseis but the Isseis will support the worthy movement in its fight for recognition in the national life of Canada.

Farmers Develop Rhubarb Trade

By F. M. HATTORI
Fraser Valley Rhubarb Co-operative Association

When the passage of years has lessened the petty prejudices of the moment and given us the ability to view the past with some degree of objectivity, due tribute will inevitably be paid to the many Japanese pioneers who contributed so much to the building up of this province.

Among these are the farmers who laid the foundations of the hot-house rhubarb industry, which has grown so rapidly over the past twenty years that over-production is now the chief worry of the industry.

PIONEER PRODUCER

As far as can be determined the first experimenter in the field of forced rhubarb was an unidentified farmer in Matsqui. Then in 1921, Mr. Sakon of Mission began experimenting in the forcing of rhubarb roots in the hot-houses; and by the next winter was producing a commercial crop that brought from twenty to thirty cents per pound.

Within the next two years numerous Japanese growers were attracted into the industry, and with the increased production new and expanding markets were developed.

By 1925, so tremendous had been the expansion that local markets and express shipments to the prairies were no longer able to absorb the volume of production. It was then that carload shipment of hot-house rhubarb was introduced and the real industry was firmly established.

CONTROLLED MARKETING

With the extension of marketing methods, attempts at control were shortly introduced. A voluntary association was formed but the expanding nature of the industry prevented any successful degree of control through voluntary co-operation.

But by 1931, the serious conditions within the industry led to the formation of a new association, the Mission Rhubarb Growers' Co-operative. For four years this organization operated successfully under a quota scheme of production, which permitted a quota of fifty boxes to each new grower.

But the flourishing condition of the industry attracted so many new growers that production again expanded, and new districts were opened up in the Okanagan, the Lower Mainland, and even in the prairies.

Since the breakup of the association in 1935, the industry has suffered from the lack of control. Due to general poor market conditions, over-production, and the lack of rigid grading, prices have not averaged three cents per pound over the last two seasons. The future prosperity of the industry lies in the improvement of marketing conditions in general.

Kumamoto-Ken Kaigai Kyokai
568 Powell St. HI 4964R
Vancouver, B. C.

Hiroshima Kenjinkai
And
Seinenkai
Vancouver, B. C.

Hammond Japanese School Ijikai
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ENGLEWOOD JAPANESE COMMUNITY
ENGLEWOOD, B. C.

Long May They Reign

OCEAN FALLS J.C.C.

By TAD HYODO

Secretary, Ocean Falls J.C.C.

As a result of the general movement several years ago to organize the second generation of this province, a noticeable awakening occurred among the local Nisels. This awakening and stirring of interest proved to be the forerunner of active participation by the second generation in the affairs of the community and culminated in the formation of the Ocean Falls Japanese Canadian Club.

The first meeting was held July 4, 1937, and was followed at irregular intervals by similar gatherings. This later developed into a more organized programme which now calls for a meeting every month.

The main objects of the club are to foster good citizenship among the Japanese-Canadians, to create better understanding between the Japanese and the Japanese-Canadians, and to promote good-will between Canada and Japan.

Towards this end, various functions are held from time to time which will best assist in the attainment of these objectives.

On the occasion of the visit of Their Majesties the Ocean Falls Japanese Canadian Club, although far from the actual scene of welcome, wishes to extend its sincerest greetings to our Sovereigns.

Vernon Nisei Club

By T. Ohashi

Secretary-Treasurer
Vernon Seinen Shojokai

One of the youngest Nisei organizations that send their greetings to Their Majesties is the Vernon Seinen Shojokai. Formed only this year, the club has for its object unification for Nisei welfare, and the study of the Japanese language. The motto of our thirteen members is "Learn to do by doing."

ERNIE'S
ICE CREAM PARLOR
208 Main Street
Vancouver, B. C.

School Spirit Moves Gakuyukai

By SHIGEKAZU OKUNO

Gakuyukai Executive

One of the oldest and largest of Nisei organizations in Canada boasting a membership of over one thousand is the Gakuyukai, which was established in 1916. Although membership of the flourishing society includes graduates of the Vancouver Nippon Kyoritsu Go-Gakko dating back to 1908, the majority are graduates of the Japanese school during the past 10 years.

Like a tree with many branches it has within itself some ten minor clubs at present. Each year a new club is added with each graduating class.

Ten Classes

The ten groups are, in chronological order: Hokutokai, "shining like the North Star;" Sanichikai (1931 graduates); Nisshinkai, "to advance day by day"; Jikyokai, "by individual effort"; Shiseikai, "sincerity inspired by Nature"; Meirokai, "cheerful and pleasant"; Kokikai, "sparkle and shine"; Chichibukai, "commemorating the 1937 Royal visit"; Fuyokai, "like the beautiful Lotus that blooms from a muddy swamp"; Keiyukai — firefly and yu — friend, meaning "school friends."

Activities of the organizations are numerous and varied. Each year the members enjoy a picnic, a concert, socials and many lecture meetings, as well as such sports as badminton, table tennis and softball.

The society is keenly interested in the Second Generation problem. This spring seven delegates were sent to the First Provincial Youth Congress. The need for unity to meet the discriminations that arise is felt by everyone and at present they are working toward that end.

Surrey Girls' Club

By HIDEKO MARUNO

Secretary, Bear Creek J.G.C.

The Bear Creek Japanese Girl's Club of Surrey is the first girl's club to be organized in this district. Four girls wishing to organize asked Mrs. W. E. Carbutt to help them. Ever since then, Mrs. Carbutt has been our beloved president.

We hold meetings every second Wednesday which every member is eager to attend. After business we enjoy a social hour when tea is served.

Last December we held our third annual bazaar—always a success. The funds were used to help where we can: in sick visitings and for a children's party at Christmas. Each year we have a "Mothers' Day" in May. Tea and a social time is enjoyed with the girls and their mothers.

Membership at present is ten, but we hope to increase. One of our members left last year to be married. We are a happy group and hope to enjoy our club for many years to come.

RUPERT C.J.Y.P.S.

By KIYO SUEHIRO

Secretary, Prince Rupert C.J.Y.P.S.

In Prince Rupert, on August 30, 1929, a gathering of young people was held under the auspices of the Prince Rupert Japanese Association to discuss the formation of an organization among the Canadian-Japanese. The result of the meeting was the formation of the "Canadian Japanese Young People's Association," the first of its kind in Prince Rupert.

The first president, Sadao Suga, was elected from among twenty-seven members. The organization had the usual club activities—sports, debates, speakers and social gatherings.

The aim of the club is to promote understanding and fellowship between Canadians of Japanese ancestry and other Canadians.

At present the association has a registration of forty members, between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one years.

KANAGAWA
KENJIN-KYOKAI
VANCOUVER, B. C.

MASAO TOYOTA
Sooke Lake, B.C.

Japanese Canadian Club
OCEAN FALLS, B. C.

KELOWNA NISEI CLUB
Kelowna, B. C.

REGINA JAPANESE SHINYO KAI
Regina, Sask.

HOKUTOKAI
475 Alexander Street
PHONE HIghland 1156

GAKUYUKAI
439 Alexander St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

ALBERNI J. C. C. A.

By J. C. TANI

President, Alberni J.C.C.A.

The Alberni District Japanese-Canadian Citizens' Association was organized in May, 1936, as a chapter of the J.C.C.L. Since April of last year, however, it has been an independent group, although it has acted in co-operation with the League.

Its main purpose has been to bring about a general acceptance of Japanese-Canadians as a part of the Canadian people; and consequently it has bent every effort to establish and maintain the most cordial relations between the Japanese and other races in Canada.

The organization has participated in such community projects as the Coronation Celebration in 1937 and the School Children's Royal Visit Excursion to Victoria this month. As a tangible contribution to the community, it has presented framed portraits of Their Majesties to the public schools at Port Alberni and Great Central.

And always it is doing yeoman service in disseminating Canadian ideals among the Japanese and bringing to their realization their responsibilities as citizens of Canada.

Japanese Canadian
Young People's Society
PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

SEA ISLAND
Young People's Society
EBURNE, B. C.

CHIUZO ADACHI
BLOEDEL, B. C.

ALBERNI DISTRICT
J.C.C.A.

BEAR CREEK
Japanese Girls' Club
SURREY, B. C.

VERNON SEINENKAI
VERNON, B. C.

NISEI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

By L. S. KLINCK
President, The University of B.C.

Among the many social-educational organizations listed in the "Totem"—the annual publication issued by the students of The University of British Columbia—the statement concerning the active part taken by the members of the Japanese Students' Club is significant in that it indicates something of the place occupied by the Japanese students in all departments of University life.

Of the many pleasing functions arranged by the undergraduates during the academic year, none is more enjoyable or unique than the annual banquet given under the auspices of this group. On this occasion certain members of the professional staff are privileged to dine with the Japanese students and their parents under conditions which seek to perpetuate some of the charming customs of old Japan.

While the numbers of Japanese-Canadian students are not large in proportion to the total enrollment in the University, the number is considerable. That their records have been most creditable is attested by the fact that over a period of years many important honours and scholarships, not only within the University but from other institutions as well, have been awarded to these "Niseis."

Of the loyalty of these graduates to their Alma Mater one incident will serve as an illustration. When the Japanese Alumni Association was organized, one of its first actions was to donate to the University Library a fund for the purchase of books dealing with Japanese life and culture.

The University, in its turn, is happy to enroll such Japanese students, and to number them among its graduates. And it is with pride and interest that the University follows the careers of these young people who have been trained within its walls to take up their various occupations and professions in this Province.

KELOWNA NISEIS

By E. YOSHIOKA
Secretary, Kelowna Nisei Club

Founded—March 11, 1939.
Motto—"We Participate."

Objects—To promote goodwill between Japanese and Canadians. To attempt with our utmost ability to build a Nisei community worthy of this beloved land of our birth.

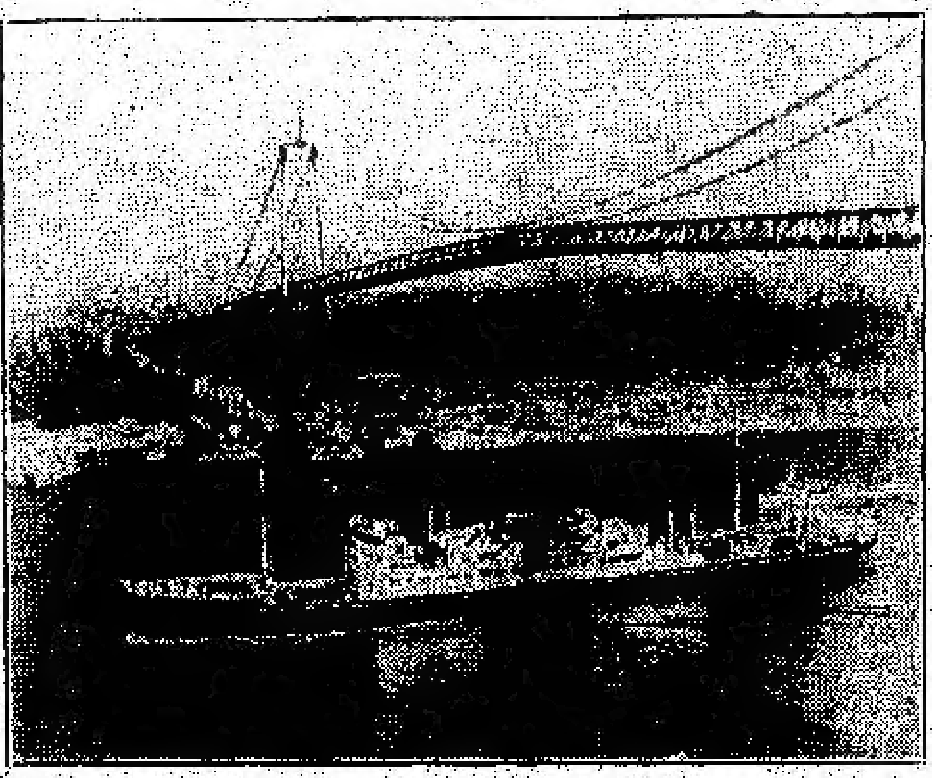
Although we as a club, have been organized only a few short months, we already feel the great responsibility that rests upon our shoulders.

Already in our first year a great opportunity is being offered to us. It is the opportunity of seeing our Sovereign on our native soil. What a significant factor in solidifying our allegiance to Canada!

We feel that it is a very unselfish act on the part of Their Majesties to endure the hardships of the trip to come to Canada. We would like to express our loyalty to the King and the Queen through the medium of this paper.

"Long Live Their Majesties."

Bridges



As the crack trans-Pacific N.Y.K. liner passes through the First Narrows beneath Vancouver's new Lions' Gate Bridge, perhaps one may catch a vision of that imaginary arch of good-will and understanding bridging the Pacific itself in the future.

Work of Japanese Clinic Unsung

Benefits Extending Over Wider Area

Practically unknown to and unappreciated by the average Nisei is the work carried on by the Japanese Health Clinic.

Its origin is but recent history. In 1932 the alarming increase in the number of T.B. cases among the Japanese moved Dr. MacIntosh, city medical inspector, to consult Japanese organizations for the establishment of a T.B. clinic in the Japanese community.

After many negotiations a few members of the Powell United Church offered their services. Temporary quarters were arranged in the church itself. As to the financial aspects of the movement donations from the workers themselves made ends just meet.

For two years they struggled along in this manner. Then the City Health Department came to their aid. More recently the clinic, recognized at long last as being of a genuine social value, has been receiving financial support from the Vancouver Welfare Federation. Now it has the moral backing of some fifteen women's and mothers' organizations whose extra fee of a dollar per person helps defray incidental expenses of the Institution.

LOCATION

At present the clinic is located at the corner of Jackson Avenue and Pender Street—a house with a modest exterior but with an interior that is the very picture of spic-and-span orderliness.

Medical examinations are to be had every Friday in the evening, except in the summer when the premises are open every other Friday.

In addition to its primary function as a T.B. clinic, the centre dispenses small pox vaccine, and diptheria toxoid and diagnoses other ailments. A portable x-ray machine donated by Mr. E. Kagetsu has been of incalculable value in administering medical examination.

Furthermore, the clinic is fortunate in having the services of Dr. K. Shimo-Takahara, Dr. M. Uchida, Dr. H. Kami-Takahara and Dr. H. M. Shimokura. Qualified nurses are also in attendance, among whom Miss Bullock, Miss Annand and Miss Akagawa are the regulars. They are all of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

PRE-NATAL CLINIC

Every other week on Wednesday evenings a pre-natal clinic is held to provide advice and examination for expectant mothers.

One person who more than any other is responsible for the success of the venture is Mrs. H. Hyodo. Ever since she took over full control of the management of the clinic from the hands of her admirable co-worker, Miss Elliot, she has been unsparing and untiring in her efforts to further the work of the institution.

It is her fervent wish that more and more Niseis take a deeper interest in the work which the clinic is doing.

Conceived in the moment of stark social need, surviving months of under-nourishment, the Japanese Health Clinic has grown in stature to occupy a vital position in the well-being of the Japanese community.

NISEI AND ART

By SAM I. YAMADA

The known fact is that it is not enough for a man to live and work for mere existence; there must be an expenditure of thoughts and actions showing how to live so that our lives and very existence will be a source of inspiration and cause of improvement in the living conditions of our society.

To cease groping in the trends of our modern greed and selfishness—where there is but little consideration of others, vast accumulation of wealth, knowledge and broadening of intellects, where there are laws and restrictions and perhaps even discrimination and prejudice—we must for the quickening of our souls enter into the realm of art; the beauty of self expression governed only by laws of harmony and understanding.

For the edification and expansion of the individual there must be a constant exodus and flow of that certain creative impulse of cultivated taste through a channel of developed self expression in the works of Art.

Art being the perfection of spontaneous self-expression of unique experience in constructive form, it necessitates the disruption, the disintegration of old ideas, a total demolishing to prevent possible stagnation of thoughts; but from it emerges reconstructed a regeneration of a more vital form of individuality expressing the character and personality of its creator.

Thus, we Niseis with the cultural infusion of both East and West stand on a great threshold of the ever changing world of art, loaded with rich and invaluable potentialities, but being totally immune to the works of great art, are consequently incapacitated in fulfilling this great high calling of self expression.

With the awakening of aesthetic qualities in the Nisei to art consciousness and to the ever-new introductions of beauty in Art, we too will be enthused regardless of how simple and fantastic our first initial attempt may be. If we too can only express in the simple manner which our imagination has created, how full, rich and animating our lives will be—supremely serenely omnipotent!

The contribution of an individual's creative efforts to society is an indispensable obligation to the extension of art, a foundation of international understanding and brotherhood, for art is but just that.

Dr. E. C. BANNO

Dr. A. Fujiwara

Dr. G. A. Ishiwara

DR. H. KAMITAKAHARA

Dr. P. S. Kumagai

DR. E. H. KUWABARA

Dr. T. Kuzuhara

DR. E. MIYAKE

Dr. M. Miyazaki

DR. K. SHIMOTAKAHARA

DR. H. M. SHIMOKURA

DR. H. S. SAITA

DR. M. UCHIDA

JAPANESE STUDENTS' CLUB

HARRY MIYASAKI
459 E. Hastings High. 2132
VANCOUVER, B. C.

M. HOSHINO

T. IDE

K. MIZUNO
341 Powell St.
Vancouver, B. C.

S. SASAKI

Y. KAWATA

50 Years of Commercial Expansion

Progressive Influence Supplied By Merchants' Association

By HARRY SHIBUYA

Generally speaking the majority of Vancouver Japanese, who are at present engaged in business and who are enjoying some degree of success, are those who came to Canada some thirty or forty odd years ago, filled with hope, courage, and ambition. Their hardships and sufferings amidst people, customs, and environment entirely alien to them cannot adequately be described or recounted by mere word of mouth or by writing. But their ultimate triumph over innumerable difficulties is attested by the manner in which they have built their businesses from lowly foundations to modern business establishments.

The year 1889 saw the opening of the first Japanese-owned store in Canada, by a Mr. Hanamura, who carried on a business of sorts among a mere one hundred and fifty or so of his compatriots. In these pioneering days, fishing and saw-mill labouring were the only means of livelihood open to the new immigrants from Japan.

But with the increase of population about the time of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, "Japanese Town" gradually began to take form, with Powell Street as its nucleus. And in the next few years the number of merchants increased rapidly.

ASSOCIATION FORMED

In 1908, the first organizational steps were taken with the formation of the Vancouver Japanese Dry Goods and Grocery Association, in the interests of better business, and with a view to eliminating cut-throat competition and objectionable business practices. As soon as the inestimable value of such an organization became evident, expansion naturally followed. In 1909 the Association changed its name to the Vancouver Japanese Merchants' Association, and came to embrace wider fields of endeavour in commerce and in industry.

POST-WAR EXPANSION

Soon after the World War, Anglo-Japanese trade relations improved remarkably, and Canada was the first to benefit from increased trans-Pacific trade. During a brief period of five years the total import and export trade jumped to $9,511,700—an increase of over 130 per cent over the pre-war level. In this trade expansion Japanese merchants played no small part, both directly and indirectly aiding in the development of internal markets and markets in Japan.

From the post-war period on, business enterprises among Japanese continued to grow and expand both in number and in size. And with the increase in the number of merchants the Association came to play an even more important part in the establishment and maintenance of progressive and honest business.

But since 1930 various events have combined to render the position of the Japanese merchants difficult and make even more obvious the necessity of organization.

First came the Great Depression, which struck down even the soundest and oldest-established of business firms. Then soon after the beginning of the present Sino-Japanese conflict, a general anti-Japanese movement began to gain momentum. At first limited to the boycotting of goods made in Japan, this movement was extended to a boycott against Japanese residing in this province. Japanese merchants naturally were the first to feel the effects of the movement; and shortly the ugly spectre of racial discrimination in the issuance of trade licences raised its head.

ASSOCIATION'S PURPOSE

However, it is quite obvious that many of the questions raised spring from gross misunderstanding and often from absolute ignorance of actual conditions. Through their organization, then, the merchants have tried and are trying to remove misunderstanding and prejudice concerning Japanese and things Japanese; to reveal the true nature, characteristics and ideals of Canadian Japanese; to ameliorate relationships between Canadian and Japanese businessmen through honest and fair dealings and application of sound business principles; and to better trade relations between Canada and Japan.

Participating in the welcome of Their Majesties, The King and Queen, the Merchants Association has charge of all street decorations for the Japanese Committee.

YOUTH COUNCIL VIEW ON FISH LICENCE PROBLEM

By GEORGE BROOMFIELD
Vancouver Youth Council

As the current issue of The New Canadian goes to press, the delegates of the Japanese Fishermen of District No. 1 are meeting to decide who of their number will receive boat-pullers' or assistants' licences this year. This number will be 20 per cent less than last year which means that 68 men are to lose their licences. Unless something happens during the current season this situation will again arise next year.

This smacks of racial persecution. Some ignorant, nationalistic occidentals are influenced by racial considerations. The more intelligent are not so influenced. With them, it is mainly an economic question.

The situation that has risen in the fishing industry has largely resulted from a lack of the ability of both Japanese and Occidental fishermen to understand and appreciate each others' actions. To a large extent this has been a result of the language difficulty. Offers of co-operation from both sides have been misrepresented and not reciprocated. Being unable to understand fully the position of the Japanese and so being unable to work harmoniously with them, the White fishermen influenced legislation restricting the activities of the Japanese.

To eliminate this misunderstanding and develop the desired co-operation, it is necessary to show both sides where their previous efforts have fallen down and how co-operation can be built up in the present. The Youth Council through its Natural Resource Committee is taking up this work.

DELTA - EAST Richmond - Surrey J.C.C.L.

By T. SUZUKI

Originally organized as the Japanese Canadian Second Generation Association, the Delta-East Richmond-Surrey Chapter of the J.C.C.L. was founded in January, 1934 and included Nisels from Sunbury, Queensborough, and Richmond.

At that time its objects as outlined *in* the constitution were to promote understanding between Canadians of all racial origins, to improve the status of citizenship and win equality of opportunity for Nisels, and to promote the cultural advancement of its members.

But with the establishment of the J.C.C.L. in 1936, the old association was dissolved, and a chapter of the League was formed under the name Sunbury. Since then this chapter has enjoyed an active and honourable career in the work of the Citizens' League.

ACTIVITIES

In addition to the regular meetings numerous special activities have been carried on to further the work of the League. During the past year delegates were sent to the First Provincial Youth Congress. Members of the chapter co-operated in raising funds for its work by blasting snags from the Fraser River. And the chapter was largely responsible for organizing the Japanese Canadian residents of the Lower Valley to participate in the Royal Welcome.

The chapter has also expanded considerably in membership, and this year decided to abandon the former name of Sunbury, since many members resided in other districts.

Now under its new name of Delta-East Richmond-Surrey the chapter is continuing to work toward those objectives that were set out as long as five years ago.

Vancouver Japanese Lodging House Association
234 POWELL STREET - VANCOUVER, B. C.

B. C. FIR AIYUKAI
161 WEST SIXTH AVENUE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

NIPPON CLUB
363 ALEXANDER ST. TRINITY 3633
VANCOUVER, B. C.

S. Fukukawa

IHACHI UYEDA

CANADIAN JAPANESE GARDENERS' UNION

VANCOUVER JAPANESE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION
139 Dunlevy Ave. TRinity 5197
Vancouver, B. C.

Welcome To Our Sovereigns

Japanese Canadian War Veterans

By EICHI SHINOBU

There stands on the beautiful grounds of Stanley Park a monument erected to the memory of fifty-four Japanese soldiers who gave their lives for Canada during the Great War. It also stands as a silent tribute to the Japanese veterans who fought for Canada.

Responding to the patriotic call to arms following that historic day, August 4, 1914, when Great Britain declared war on Germany, the Japanese through the Canadian Japanese Association asked the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Robert Borden, permission to enlist in the Canadian Army and Navy. Definite answer, however, did not come until the following year.

Call for Volunteers

In December, 1915, Captain Colquhoon of the Canadian Army Service Corps approached the Canadian Japanese Association and suggested the possibility of Japanese volunteers being accepted by the Canadian Militia. The association immediately set out to ask for volunteers holding high the slogan, "The time has come when our loyalty to the country of our adoption is to be displayed."

Within a few days applications for volunteer service rolled in and from January commenced the medical examination of the Japanese volunteers at the military office by the medical officers.

The local Canadian papers warmly applauded the action taken by the Japanese Association and the Japanese volunteers. It can be said that the action of the Association helped to alleviate the anti-Japanese feeling that had persisted in the province.

Though many were turned down, 202 men passed the medical examinations and they formed the "Japanese Volunteer Corps." Training commenced on January 17, 1916, at the Cordova Hall under the command of Captain Colquehoon, Lieutenant Bush, Sergeants Mangol and Hall.

Training diligently for three months the men were ready for the front and becoming anxious for definite word of approval from headquarters to leave for France, they sent Mr. Yamazaki, president of the Association, to confer with the Minister of War. Despite his visit to Ottawa still no answer was forthcoming.

Finally after three months of waiting, word reached the Association that since the Japanese could not form a separate battalion of 1100, Japanese volunteers were not needed.

Notwithstanding, all was not lost. Two weeks later one recruiting officer from Bremore, Alberta, advised the Association that he wished to include a company of Japanese in his battalion.

When confirmation from the Canadian Government arrived on June 6th, the clarion call for volunteers was again sounded. One by one they responded and were sent to Alberta to enlist in the various battalions there.

May 16th saw the first batch of Japanese leave with the 200th Battalion. The 13th Cavalry Battalion which later became the renowned **Princess Pats** included forty-two, the 192nd had fifty-one and the 175th had fifty-seven Japanese soldiers. The 191st Battalion which left March 1, 1917, took the last of the volunteers.

A Worthy Record

They have a proud record to look back upon. Out of the 196, 151 returned, just ten escaping scatheless. Four were made sergeants. They are Mitsui, Shoji, Tatsuoka and Iwashita. Thirteen were awarded the Military Medal for distinctive bravery. High honour was paid to Otomatsu Yamamoto when he was decorated with Bar to Military Medal.

That these Japanese veterans fought gallantly and faithfully for the Allies in France despite language handicap and that forty-five have responded to the call to take part in the Veterans' Guard of Honour for the coming visit of Their Majesties is an eloquent testimony of their loyalty to and love of Canada, land of their adoption.

Canadian Legion
British Empire Service League
No. 9 JAPANESE BRANCH
357 POWELL STREET - - VANCOUVER, B. C.

B. C. PURCHASERS' ASSOCIATION
231 Powell St. SEymour 0739-L
Vancouver, B. C.

COSMOPOLITAN SOCIETIES BOON TO VANCOUVER

By KIYOAKI MOMOSE

Every city throughout the world has its people from other lands. These folks usually segregate themselves, making little or no attempt to mingle, work or make merry together because of social antipathies, racial distinctions and differing modes of living. Under such conditions both these people and the city in which they live lose.

However, in Vancouver, we are fortunate in having such organizations as the International Club, the Cosmopolitan Club of the University of British Columbia and the Vancouver Folk Festival Society which foster understanding and intercourse between the different racial groups.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

The International Club has been in existence since 1912. People of numerous racial extractions are entered on its membership list. Meetings which are held twice a month include addresses on timely topics by speakers of various nationalities and also social functions. Summer garden parties and picnics of colorful international character have attracted considerable interest.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB

An active society on the University Campus, the Cosmopolitan Club has for its aims "the promotion of intellectual and social intercourse between the various nationalities represented on the campus."

During its six years of existence thanks to the active participation of Dr. C. W. Topping, Honorary President of the club since its inception, the group has taken big strides ahead in realizing its aims.

VANCOUVER FOLK FESTIVAL

One of the most outstanding events eagerly awaited each year by Vancouver is the Folk Song and Dance Festival.

An almost chance beginning, had this event. In 1932 a Bavarian, Wolfgang Schwangart, on a recital tour discovered a group of Tyrolese folk dancers here and included them in his program.

Mrs. John H. McCay, long active in various club activities, inspired by the novel recital headed a committee which arranged the first Folk Song and Dance Festival in conjunction with Arts and Crafts Exhibition in 1933. With each succeeding year it has grown until last year it was incorporated with His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. E. W. Hamber as its Honorary President.

TRUE CANADIAN FRIENDS

To the founders of this society success does not mean financial success, rather the building of friendships and understanding between the national groups that have become Canadians by adoption and whose children are Canadians by birth.

Small though their sphere may be, these organizations are all working for the good of Canada. It is up to the Nisei to support them either by active participation or silent support.

B. C. WOOD CO.
Foot Woodland Drive
PHONE HIghland 0915

"In Days of Yore"

Vancouver of the bright and zesty 90's, Vancouver, the raw and earthy settlement wrested from a virgin wilderness—if you care to hear tales about that Vancouver, pull up an easy chair beside the cosy fire with us while your hostess helps you to a cup of tea of tantalizing mellow flavour and listen to two of the pioneer Niseis while they recount a few pages from the album of their childhood memories.

Miss Chitose Uchida and Mr. Frank Uyehara are two of the oldest Niseis now living. "My mother came to Canada in 1889 when she was just sixteen years old," said Miss Uchida. She married father in late 1890 and her first child, Hatsuye (1891, was the first Japanese girl born in Canada. The first Nisei boy was Katsuji Oya who was born in 1889."

FIRST NISEIS

"It was rather fitting that these two got married when they grew up." "Perhaps it's more proper to say that there wasn't much to pick from in those days," added Frank jestingly.

"In fact," continued Frank, "I remember mother telling me that Japanese babies were such rarities that when I was born inquisitive people would come along and ask for permission to see me as if I were one of the seven wonders of the world. Upon seeing me they would burst out with the extravagant (?) expressions 'How cute! How jolly! How wonderful!'"

Those were the days when Vancouver was still a straggling town. Main Street went by the name of Westminster Avenue, a rickety old bridge spanned False Creek opposite the place where the Canadian National Railway Depot now stands. Even on Hastings Street there was a wooden bridge between Columbia Avenue and Carrall Street.

HICK-TOWN

"There was a hollow at that place then, houses used to be built on piles alongside the bridge. The land was swampy and skunk cabbages and other rank marsh grass and plants grew there in profusion. I remember sister and I used to skip across the bridge and sometimes peer over the railing on our way to do our shopping on Cordova Street," said Miss Uchida.

To be continued in the next issue.

AKIYAMA HARDWARE
368 Powell St. TR. 0237
VANCOUVER, B. C.

K. OZAWA
Boot and Shoe Store
244 Powell Street
VANCOUVER, B. C.

K. GOTO
MONARCH LIFE

S. NAKANO
SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Edward T. Ouchi
DOMINION LIFE

S. Shinobu, C.L.U.
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE

G. YADA
CROWN LIFE

F. TANAKA
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY
415 Powell Street Highland 2571
VANCOUVER, B. C.

G. Nakayama
BROKER
235 Powell Street TRin. 0394
Vancouver, B. C.

Vol. 2

KIM...

Thornton Pa... Scene of Colorful Disp...

Sharing in the el... welcome that all Va... and thousands of visit... accord the King and ... when they arrive in V... ver, local Japanese re... will assemble in Th... Park on the North s... Terminal Avenue to ... Their Majesties on th... ernoon tour of the city...

Taking the spotlight, ... three hundred Nisei girl... in the gay and brilliant ... umes of old Japan, will p... a striking spectacle, unl... the entire series of wel... which have greeted the ... Couple on their visit to C...

Indicating the significa... the occasion a welcome si... feet high and built in the ... ate details of the state crow... carry the message of the ... munity, "Welcome to our ... ereigns."

Flanking the Japanese ... on the east side school c... from the Japanese M... Chinese Mission and ... Heart School will also as... on the north side of Te... Avenue, while the Italian ... munity will greet Their Ma... from the Main Street side ... Park.

Leaving the Hotel Vanc... for the afternoon drive a... p.m., the Royal Entourage ... proceed east on Georgia S... across the Viaduct, north ... Main, and turn eastward on ... minal Avenue to the Gran... viaduct. Travelling at the ... of twenty miles per hour, ... expected that the Royal C... will pass Thornton Park ... 2:50 p.m.

Return Trip

On their return from Vic... May 31, the Royal Couple ... proceed from the Canadian ... tional Dock north on Main S... Main and Powell a second ... will be hung by the Japa... Welcome Committee. ... along Kingsway to ... Westminster. At the corne...

The business section of Po... Street has been gaily decor... in flags and bunting in hon... of the festal occasion. of the festive occasion.

Patients in St. Josephs O... tal Hospital have been gra... the special privilege of view... the Royal Procession from car... Hastings Park.

ECSTASY

Cease, whirling sphere!
Life can be no lovelier . . .
A buttercup within its gold... heart
Can hold but so much dew.
Cease . . . this morning to die . . .
To sleep . . .
Perchance to dream . . .
—Shizuko Oku...

The New Canadian

THE VOICE OF THE SECOND GENERATION

Vol. 2 No. 9 VANCOUVER, B. C. MAY 27th. 1939

KIMONO-CLAD NISEIS WILL WELCOME KING AND QUEEN

rnton Park
e of
rful Display

ing in the elaborate
e that all Vancouver
ousands of visitors will
the King and Queen
hey arrive in Vancou-
cal Japanese residents
semble in Thornton
n the North side of
al Avenue to greet
Majesties on their af-
tour of the city.

ng the spotlight, some
hundred Nisei girls, clad
gay and brilliant cost-
f old Japan, will present
ing spectacle, unique in
tire series of welcomes
have greeted the Royal
on their visit to Canada.

ting the significance of
sion a welcome sign, six
h and built in the elabor-
ils of the state crown, will
e message of the com-
"Welcome to our Sov-

ing the Japanese group
east side school children
the Japanese Mission,
Mission and Sacred
School will also assemble
north side of Terminal
while the Italian Com-
will greet Their Majesties
e Main Street side of the

g the Hotel Vancouver
afternoon drive at 2:45
e Royal Entourage will
east on Georgia Street,
the Viaduct, north on
nd turn eastward on Ter-
venue to the Grandview
Travelling at the rate
ty miles per hour, it is
l that the Royal Couple
ss Thornton Park about

Return Trip

eir return from Victoria,
the Royal Couple will
from the Canadian Na-
ock north on Main Street
nd Powell a second sign
hung by the Japanese
e Committee.
ng Kingsway to New
nster. At the corner of
usiness section of Powell
has been gaily decorated
and bunting in honour
estal occasion.
estive occasion.
ts in St. Josephs Orien-
pital have been granted
cial privilege of viewing
al Procession from cars in
s Park.

ECSTASY

hirling sphere!
can be no lovelier . . .
uttercup within its golden
rt
hold but so much dew.
. . this morning to die . . .
eep . . .
rchance to dream . . .
—Shizuko Okuda

Carey Castle will be home to King George and Queen Elizabeth when they arrive in Victoria for a stay of two days. The castle is the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, His Hon. E. W. Hamber. The royal suite has been re-decorated in blue.

WELCOME ARCH ERECTED IN N. W.

Fishermen to Line River in Farewell Gesture

New Westminster.—As their part in the welcome of Their Majesties, the Lower Fraser Valley Japanese have erected an arch twenty-four feet high and forty-eight feet wide at the base at the corner of Eighth Street and Queens Avenue.

When the King and Queen pass through the city on Wednesday, May 31st, an estimated crowd of over three thousand Japanese coming from all points of the Lower Fraser Valley are expected to gather in the area allocated to them near the arch to pay their respects to the King and Queen.

The space with the arch decked in appropriate colors, Japanese war veterans with their decorations and Nisei girls dressed in Japanese kimono and bright obis will present a scene of pageantry to the eyes of Their Majesties as they pass under the arch.

Nisei school children from the city and Fraser Valley points will be grouped at Queen's Park.

Nisei Guards

To act as guards for the occasion, fifty-nine Canadian-born Japanese youths have been sworn in at the City Hall, May 29, by Chief Constable Peter Bruce and Mayor Fred Hume.

The members of the Delta-East Richmond-Surrey Chapter of the J. C. C. L. have been actively instrumental in the arrangement of the reception plans for the Japanese. All the Royal City plans concerning the Japanese have been laid in conjunction with and ratified by the New Westminster Civic Welcome Committee.

Fishermen's Farewell.

In co-operation with the New Westminster Harbour Board the various Fishermen's Unions have completed plans to present at New Westminster a panoramic array of 168 fishing boats as a final salute to Their Majesties on their return journey across Canada.

Flags for identification have been supplied by the Harbour Board. The Canadian fishermen, 118 ships strong, will sport the blue and white colors, while the Japanese boats of which forty are from Steveston and vicinity and ten from the Upper Fraser, will furl yellow flags.

Floating parallel to the riverbank and at right angles to the Pattullo bridge, fourteen boomsticks have been chained to each other and fastened at one end to specially driven dolphins. Boats will be tied in two rows of six

Fishermen to Salute Royal Liner in Gulf

STEVESTON. — Although the King and Queen have not included in their itinerary the fishing centre of Steveston, the Japanese residents are not intending to be left out of the Royal Welcome altogether on that account. They have planned on May 31st, to move out to the Gulf of Georgia in their fishing vessels to greet Their Majesties.

Hoisting Union Jacks and tri-color streamers to their masts, nearly all of the fishing boats numbering over 200 will form a large flotilla. Strung out in single file they will race alongside the Prince Robert as it steams across the mouth of the Fraser River bearing the Royal Pair headed for Vancouver from Victoria.

CANADA

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This poem was written by Yayeko Adachi, fifteen-year old school-girl from Bloedel, Vancouver Island.*

O great and loving Canada,
A free and pleasant land;
Ever loyal to old Britain,
Obeying each command.

O God our heavenly Father,
Pray let it ever be;
Our good and vast Dominion
Stretching from sea to sea.

Island Citizens Will Present Floral Basket

A floral basket of a gorgeous assortment of rare roses, delicate orchids and stately blue delphiniums to match the color scheme of the Royal Suite at the Government will be presented to Their Majesties when they visit Victoria by the Vancouver Island Japanese Canadians.

A small gold plaque attached to a golf chain bearing the inscription "To Her Majesty, from the Japanese Canadians of Vancouver Island, May, 1939," will accompany the basket.

The gift has been made possible through the co-operation of the various organizations on the Island. They are Chemainus, Cumberland, Duncan, Englewood, Ganges, Hillcrest, Nanaimo, Paldi, Port Alberni, Royston, Sooke and Victoria.

These same societies have supported financially to their local school children's Royal Visit Excursions to the Capital.

Commemorative Trophy

In commemoration of Their Majesties' trip the Victoria Chapter of the J.C.C.L. will donate a Perpetual Oratorical Trophy to the Victoria High School. Designed by the city's leading jeweller, the trophy, unique in design and etched with the portraits of Their Majesties, stands twenty-four inches high. For the next six years miniature loving cups will be presented for permanent possession.

The presentation will take place early in June at the Prize-Awarding ceremony. This cup will be on display during the Convention.

PORT ALBERNI. Framed portraits of Their Majesties will be presented by the Port Alberni J.C.C.A. to the public schools at Port Alberni and Great Central.

FOUR TEACHERS TO TOUR JAPAN

According to official announcement the following teachers have been chosen to tour Japan this summer, Miss Doris Laverock, Grandview High School; Miss Anne W. Eaton, Victoria High School; Miss Margery O. Scott, Richmond High School; and Mrs. A. E. H. Gilley, Duke of Connaught High School, New Westminster.

Since 1936 the Board of Tourist Industry of the Japanese Government Railways has invited each year a party of American and Canadian teachers to make a tour of Japan and Manchoukuo to see the life the general condition in those countries and to study in particular the Japanese educational system.

Canada - Japan Trade Follows Economic Principles

Exchange of Products of Mutual Benefit to Both Countries

By HIDEO IWASAKI, B. Comm

Commencing long before the opening of the twentieth century, the trade of Canada with Japan has grown steadily and has proven to be of great benefit to both countries concerned, especially to the former country, which has found in Japan an important and dependable customer for her products.

For the twelve months ending August, 1938, Canada sold $20,175,339 worth of goods to Japan, as compared to $5,247,064 which she purchased in return. That this trade with Japan has been of great benefit to Canada is clearly borne out in the advertisement published in the last week of October, 1938, by the Federal Department of Trade and Commerce in newspapers throughout Canada. A significant excerpt from this advertisement reads:

"Canada's economic and trade salvation depends on our ability to find markets in other lands for the hundreds of millions of dollars worth of products that we are able to produce in excess of our needs."

The advertisement reads further: "If our lumber jacks and saw-mill workers had to depend solely on Canadian consumption of the products of our forests there would be only half as many employed. Our home market takes less than half of the sawn timber we cut."

Export to Japan

In 1935, Japan purchased approximately $895,000 of logs and $1,221,000 sawn squares and lumber products.

Turning to newsprint manufacture from Canadian pulpwood, our Canadian papers consumed one-thirteenth of what we made in 1936. In the same year Japan bought over $2,308,000 worth of newsprint from Canada.

With regard to the mineral output, only about one-quarter of the refined copper produced in Canada is needed to supply our domestic requirements. Our home market consumes less than one-seventh of the refined zinc, and less than one per cent of the refined nickel. It is interesting to note that a market was found in 1937 in Japan for roughly $3,976,000 worth of lead, $1,128,000 worth of zinc, and $2,006,000 of nickel.

B. C. Important

It is needless to point out that this trade with Japan has been of particular importance to British Columbia, which has enjoyed the lion's share in the export to Japan of Canadian logs, lumber, pulp and paper, and metals. According to the latest figures issued by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Provincial Government, in the "Trade of B. C., Calendar Year, 1936," Japan purchased more than $11,160,405 from B. C.

It is interesting to see how this trade between Canada and Japan has fared under the stringent restriction of imports during Japan's campaign in China.

Effect of War

After over a year of abnormal war conditions, Japan continues to figure considerably as a purchaser of Canadian goods, being the third best customer of Canada after the United States and Great Britain. It is a surprising fact to discover from official statistics that instead of a radical decline expected in the export of Canadian goods to Japan, there has actually been a comparative increase.

According to the figures found in the "Summary of Trade of Canada, Aug. 1938," published by the Dominion Dept. of Trade and Commerce, there has been an absolute decrease of $225,181,995 and a percentage decline of 19.6 per cent in the value of the total export trade of Canada as between the 12 months ending August, 1937 and 1938, when the values stood at $1,147,887,125 and $922,705,170, respectively.

Over the same period there was an absolute decline of $21-425,222 from $23,793,157 in 1937 to $20,175,339 in 1938, and a percentage decrease of 15.2 per cent in the value of Canadian exports to Japan, or a comparative increase of 4.4 per cent which actually took place during the twelve months following the outbreak of hostilities.

Future Outlook

prising indication during a period of external strife and internal.

Now if this has been the sure strain, when only the very essentials have been purchased by Japan, then it would be expected that Canada's trade would not only continue to follow this favorable trend, but a large increase in the exports of Canadian goods would be expected to take place after the termination of hostilities.

Greater amounts than ever of logs, lumber, and metals from Canada, from British Columbia, would be required for actual reconstruction in China and also for delayed normal building activities throughout Japan. Canadian pulp, paper, wheat, and other agricultural and fisheries products would be in active demand to satisfy immediate needs and to replenish depleted stocks.

This increased demand for Canadian goods will have a very favorable effect of alleviating the unemployment problem by helping to open mines, logging camps, sawmills, fish salteries, and pulp and paper mills now closed or running at a very much curtailed rate of operation. This increase in the exports of Canadian goods to Japan will result in added general prosperity to the Canadian miners, loggers, farmers, and workers.

This trade, rooted on basic economic principle, between the "scant-resource-and-much-labour economy" of Japan and the "much-resource-and-scant-labour economy" of Canada wil certainly continue to flourish and expand, provided that undersirable and artificial obstacles, such as tariffs, embargo and boycott movements, and trade wars, are not deliberately provoked. Canadians, on our part, should endorse the sane attitude taken by the Dominion Dept. of Trade and Commerce as voiced in the concluding lines of the forementioned advertisement:

"Canada's aim for the future should be towards greater expansion of her export trade. With the government, the producers, the workingmen and all concerned actively co-operating it should be possible to exceed our best past records, and, in doing so, create an increased world-wide respect for the quality of Canadian products and the honesty and fairness of our business methods."

Few Niseis Employed in Mining

By KENJI KITAMURA

Scanning the records of the employment of Japanese Canadians in this province, it is noteworthy that only a very small number is employed in the mining industry, although the total value of production in this field has run second only to lumbering among the province's five great basic industries.

Yet it is a well known fact that the early development of the Vancouver Island coal-fields owes much to the labor of Japanese immigrants, who were imported into this province by the colliery companies to supply a serious labour deficiency.

DEMAND FOR LABOR

It was in the early nineties, when the province was just entering upon that notable period of expansion and when the demand for fuel was becoming increasingly important that the first group of immigrants, sixty in number, were rushed to Cumberland to meet the deficient labour supply, as soon as they landed in Canada.

The inability to understand the language, customs, methods of work, and even the meaning of the strikes which occurred from time to time in the pioneering community caused bewilderment and untold suffering among the immigrants. Despite the difficulty of working conditions, however, a settled community was established, which is to-day one of the oldest in the province.

From 1921 however there was a steady decline in the number of Japanese so employed, until in 1935 the last of the miners was eliminated from the industry. This decline has been attributed to the depletion of high-grade veins, to the depressed condition of the Vancouver Island coal industry and to the imposition of special mining regulations which had the effect of discriminating against the Japanese.

COPPER MINING

At the present time practically the only Japanese in the industry are employed at the Britannia Beach copper mine. At one time the number of Japanese employed here exceeded three hundred. At present the number is relatively small, and none are engaged in underground operations.

Unlike farming, fishing, and lumbering the very expensive nature of this industry has prevented resident Japanese from becoming owners of mines. Moreover, so strong is the prejudice against the importation of Japanese capital into the development of the industry that the possibility of occupations opening up in this manner is very remote.

Yet it is surely unreasonable to suppose that an industry as extensive and important as this should be perpetually closed to one section of the people. Some time in the future the mining industry must be prepared to accept a fair number of qualified Niseis.

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MAY 27

Forest C

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By HIROS

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33

Forest Conservation Necessary

Fire and Waste Menace Log Industry

By HIROSHI OKUDA, B.A., B. Comm.

The logging industry is one of the major cornerstones on which British Columbia's economy was built. It has roduced B. C. to the four corners of the earth and as long B. C. is dependent upon markets abroad, we must bear mind that until another generation, another century, other millenium shall lapse into eternity the logging in-stry must remain what it is today, one of the major cor-stones of our entire economy.

t present forest conservation he most pressing problem con-ating our provincial govern-nt. It not only implies the tation of fire hazards to a imum, but also the elimina-of waste through depletion. urally the logging industry t give the fullest support and peration to any government ject for preservation of our sts.

Red Menace

Vith regard to the problem of suppression, in spite of the t effective prevention mea-s, and the development of ern fire-fighting equipment protection systems, the rge of fire takes its enorm-toll. This ever present men-not only results in wholesale ruction and consequent dis-ration of physical possession. also gives rise to unemploy-t.

nstant vigilance, protection resistance -- these are the ords impounded into our mind so that we shall take heed that precaution is best medium for protection. It means follow-ing the safety-first regulations; or else we may expect another havoc, similar to the one which we witnessed last year on Van-couver Island.

Inadequate funds on the part of the government has resulted in inadequate protection while huge capital outlays on the part of the majority of the timber operat-ors has left any preservation measures utterly in the back-ground.

Loggers' Position

Viewed purely from the stand-point of logging, the operators are in a peculiar position. The majority of them do not consider their operation in terms of future trends but in terms only of the present. This is because domes-tic and foreign competitions have placed such an onus upon the timber operators that they are not in any lucrative financial position wherein they are able to consider the future of the log-ging industry in toto.

Future Policy

It is the responsibility of the present generation to decide whether the policy of devastation should continue or whether the policy of getting a sustained yield should be set up. Directly and indirectly B. C. is indebted to the forests for the expansion of many of her industries, and if, and when timber perpetuity policy becomes an actuality, by industries which we, at present, consider as something impracti-cal, if not visionary, will come into existence.

No matter what is said to the contrary, the continued depletion and accompanying devastation of forest wealth must be faced, and the sooner we realize this the better it will be for us in provid-ing an inexhaustible crop in the future. Conditions are ever changing, and an industry must, if it is to survive, adjust itself to meet this everchanging trend of affairs.

IMPERIAL STATE CROWN

Historical significance rather than intrinsic value is charac-teristic of the King's Imperial State Crown. The arrow points to the ruby which is reported to be not a real ruby but a spinel ruby, intrinsically worth but $150.

Tractor Ousting Donkey in Woods

Progress Since Horse, Skid Road Days

By HIROSHI OKUDA, B.A., B. Comm.

It is always interesting to study the trend of the times and to speculate upon what will be the developments of the future.

Reverting to the past, it will be recalled that the great timber industry of the Pacific Coast, and particularly that of B. C., sarted with horse teams and skid roads. With the introduction of the steam donkey, the spar tree became the focal point of operation and the forerunner of the modern "high lead" system. What improvement will be made in the future is a moot question, but judging from modern trends, it may well be said that the caterpillar tractor will undoubtedly revolutionize the whole logging set-up.

Trend of Times

During the horse and skid road days we had an absolute green hand greasing the skids on which the logs were hauled. With the introduction of the donkey, horse logging declined; and with the advent of the caterpillar tractor we now have a well-trained ex-pert who is responsible for the thorough greasing of the tractor instead of the road on which it travels.

It is unfortunate that the cater-pillar tractor was not available before the donkey, since tractor logging does not damage young growth and trees, which are not mature enough to be harvested, in proportion to donkey logging under which practically every-thing in the path of the skyline is destroyed completely.

With the introduction of the donkey, it was discovered that the higher the blocks were placed the easier the logs came in. The extra high spar tree, therefore, became the fore-runner of the modern high lead system. As logging costs were low and taxes of no burdensome amount, cold decking was introduced. At pres-ent there is a tendency to limit cold decking to a minimum, since logging costs and taxes have steadily increased while the price of logs has not increased pro-portionately.

Tractor Logging

In the structural symphony in steel known as the caterpillar tractor, the bulldozer is the key that unlocks the door to tractor logging. With one of them on a big diesel-powered crawler some of Major Hoople's tall yarns concerning early logging days become a practical reality. At present the cletrac tractor oper-ates mostly on a downhill pull from the stump to the landing; and where adverse grade is found, a donkey is rigged up. However, a large tractor with double drums, due to its power and quick roadability, is becom-ing a most serious contender.

With improvements in the clet-racs and its accessories, the term logging which at present is syn-onymous with donkey logging will be synonymous with tractor log-ging in the immediate future. There are numerous shortcom-ings and disadvantages of the cletrac as we know it today, but improvements tending to elimin-ate these factors should make tractor logging the logging of the future.

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Powell United Church History

By TAKASHI KOMIYAMA

The first endeavours to evangelize the Japanese on this Western Coast of Canada were made by the Japanese Christians themselves. Wherever Japanese colonies arose, a few earnest Christians organized themselves into a little band with the purpose of trying to evangelize their fellow countrymen. These pioneer Christians gloried in their sufferings for Christ's cause.

In the late 1880's a Christian Endeavour Society was formed in Vancouver. This Society received occasional visits from Mr. Yoshioka, a Methodist Episcopal evangelist in Seattle and one Mr. Kobayashi. In 1892 the Japanese Christian Endeavour of Seattle sent Mr. Masutaro Okamoto to labour among the Japanese fishermen of the Skeena River. Unfortunately, after three years' service he contracted tuberculosis. However, he continued his services in Vancouver for a short time. During his stay in Vancouver, he was instrumental in establishing the Japanese Hospital in Steveston and several missions, one of which was in Victoria.

By 1896, Sunday services were being conducted by volunteers and a night school was conducted in a building at the corner of Abbott and Pender streets. The Japanese people themselves contributed to defray expenses.

About this time, Mr. S. Tamura sent a call to Rev. Goro Kaburagi, M.A., who had just been ordained at Columbus, Ohio, to carry on the work started by Mr. Okamoto. Mr. Kaburagi carried on the work without affiliations with any society or church. However, he found that the members were less able than their desires to help him; he decided to make a connection with some church. He interviewed Rev. Eby, pastor of the Methodist Church who wrote the General Board of Missions regarding this matter. Since a favourable reply was received from them in a very short while, the work among the Japanese was begun under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Mr. Kaburagi immediately co-ordinated the missions at Victoria, Cumberland, and Steveston. During his pastorate the present building at the corner of Jackson and Powell Street was built in 1906.

Next year, Rev. Z. Ono, father of Yoshio Ono, who graduated from the Union Theological College this year, succeeded Rev. Kaburagi. During Mr. Ono's short pastorate, many members were added to the church and he proved a very succesful worker among the young people.

After Rev. Ono's return to Japan, his place was taken by the Rev. K. Kanazawa who laboured from 1908 to 1915. In the latter year, Rev. Fumio Matsunaga became pastor. Since Mr. Matsunaga besides being a fearless and able preacher, also was a writer with very great ability, he was called away to New York to edit the very influential journal on this continent, the Eastern Light.

The next minister who came in 1918 was the Rev. Y. Akagawa, who is still very active today in spite of the fact that he has laboured over twenty-eight years in various parts of the province.

While administering in Vancouver, Mr. Akagawa felt that a great need was a gymnasium and social centre for young people. He threw himself enthusiastically into this project and within one year raised $12,000. The General Board of Missions matched this contribution dollar for dollar and the Women's Missionary Society gave $2,000. With $26,000 in hand, Mr. Akagawa saw the present gymnasium built and furnished. This gym has added greatly to the effectiveness of the work of the former Japanese Methodist Church and of the present United Church.

After about eight years' service, Mr. Akagawa left to take up a pastorate in Sapperton, New Westminster. His place was taken over by Rev. Yoshikoa who remained for two years. Then the year after church union of the Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist denominations to form the United Church took place in 1925, Rev. K. Shimizu was called to serve as minister. Since he became minister, the Young People's Society, the Junior Church and other second generation groups have been formed within the church.

Nimi Shokai

331 Powell St. TRin. 3112

Vancouver, B. C.

"TO ALL YOUNG WRITERS"

A Message from Nellie L. McClung

Every country needs interpreters. None of us can know all countries by actual experience. So we have to depend on books and pictures and other people's conceptions. But these have to be faithful and true; and still more important, revealing. They must "trace the rainbow through the rain."

When I went to London, it was Dickens' London I saw. I saw houses stuck in strange crooked streets looking lost and alone—and remembered what he wrote about the little house which played at "hide and seek with other little houses and ran into a corner, and had never been able to find its way out." I saw "the fog coming out into a street, carrying cinders which looked like snowflakes that had gone into mourning for the sun."

All of London came to me with a pleasant familiarity, because it had had a great interpreter, who saw its beauty, and its squalor, its gaiety, and its gloom.

Early in my life, I received a set of Dickens' novels, and read them with delight—not only read them, but determined to be an interpreter of my country, as Dickens had been of his. I would create characters like Tom Pinch, and his sister Ruth, and to this end filled scribblers with sketches of the people around me (which would have surprised them if they had read them!). I was teaching in a country school at this time, and the ambition to become a writer brightened the long winter evenings.

My ambition has not been realized, but I am grateful for the influence. I learned great lessons from this Master, who knew so much of the human struggle. Dickens flayed only two qualities in the human family, hypocrisy and cruelty. To them he showed no mercy, but every oppressed and neglected child, every down-trodden man or woman found in him a champion. He exalted and glorified the simple things of life, and made his readers see the tracings of gold in the rough granite of daily existence. He was a true lover of mankind. He saw the divine in the commonplace. He always struck the universal note.

I hope the Younger Generation will follow the gleam ever and always, no matter where it leads.

The world is hungry for love and understanding. Christ's message of "peace on earth, good will to men," was never needed so much as at this moment. Our hope is in the young people of all countries. If they, by their vitality of spirit, can throw off the dead hand of hatred, and the old spites, and march forward together, we will yet see a world where justice and love will reign.

The secret of writing is to have something to say, something which must be said. The technique of writing is to say what is in your heart, as clearly as you can, and as simply.

With every good wish to the Second Generation. May they be a real part of the Christian revolution, which is going on all over the world, in the hearts of men.

NELLIE L. McCLUNG

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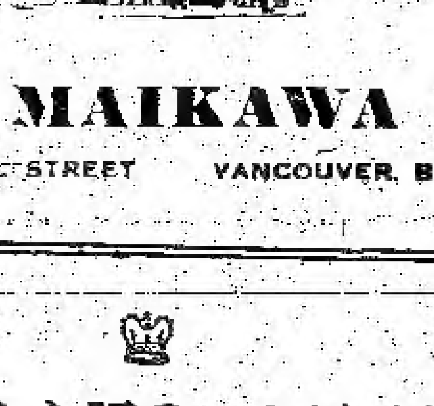

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ROMANCE

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in quest of high adventure or
men gave up their lives for a
song. Those days were surel
writers' heaven!

CANADIAN LITERATURE

And while most of us sit dr
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its tapestry of light and sha
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S. Uchida

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Long May They Reign

ROMANCE IN VANCOUVER

'We are such stuff as dreams are made of"

By EIKO HENMI

Ve are an egotistical lot, we would-be writers. We where angels fear to tread. Many are the weird, rted tales spilled upon paper in our wild and feverish pts to ape the tense mystery of Sir Conan Doyle, the realism of Martha Ostenso, the subtle polish of Willa r, the human sympathy of Nellie McClung, the whim- y of L. M. Montgomery.

what would-be writer has perienced the bitter disil- ent of having an endless of rejection slips stare gly and gloatingly at him is favorite "child" crumbled es? What would-be writer sighed for the far-off ro- past when knights in shining rode out of purple sunsets of high adventure or when ve up their lives for a mere Those days were surely the heaven!

NADIAN LITERATURE

while most of us sit dream- moves on about us, weaving stry of light and shadow, sorrow—sufficient stuff of which to create that great Canadian novel, that great Canadian epic, or thit great Canadian drama. Nothing happens in our day? Why, today, you and I are rubbing shoulders with romance. True, life does not reveal itself to the second generation in its spectacular aspects, but rather in its quiet undertones, but in undertones none the less dramatic in their significance.

FATHER—MOTHER

Would you have high adventure? There is Sugita, living above the confectionery store on Powell street, wizened and stooped, yet still ready for a good story and a friendly smoke. Behind that wrinkled face and screwed-up smile, lies a long history of unsung adventure. Not a romantic figure, but did he ever tell you of his struggles?

He and his gentle child-wife had crossed the Pacific, drifted into Victoria, armed with a smattering of English and a willingness to work. Shrewd business man was Sugita. He saw little future in Victoria so moved to Vancouver. He has seen his two sons through university. One is now living in Japan, the other studying in Chicago.

Today, he sits in his little confectionery store, watching with quizzical eyes, the passers-by, contentedly dandling his grandchild on his knee, biding his time . . . And there are many Sugitas, each with a tale to tell.

There is O Haru, in her late thirties, who boards the street-car on the corner of Granville and Broadway, to sit silently among a bevy of carefree school children and university students, gazing out into the distance. Her large, capable hands lie motionless upon her lap.

What is she thinking of, with her dark far-away eyes seeing nothing? Matsuo is in Japan. Is she thinking of his next year in Japanese school, or is she thinking of fussy Mrs. Stevenson, whose often too-volatile temper takes itself out on O Haru? Whatever Mrs. Stevenson may say, O Haru has learned to reply, with a habitual smile, "Alright, I do." Matsuo, her son, is going to be a great man — not a downtrodden, despised thing! And with this dream, O Haru faces her daily, dull routine of cleaning, scrubbing and washing in a white woman's home.

SECOND GENERATION

Far off on the battlefields of China a Canadian-Japanese youth pens a bewildered missive to his friend in Vancouver. He writes: "Here I am, overlooking Shanghai. Life's a funny thing, isn't it Dave? Only nine months ago, we were skiing at Grouse Mountain. Four months ago I was studying like mad in Japan, and now, here I am, ready for the next alarm. I don't know why, but here I am . . ."

By the time this same letter reached Dave, that Canadian-born youth was no more. And his parents? They carry on as before, smiling their stoic smile.

Should one chance to get up in the early hours of the morning, he would hear the quick step and cheery whistle of Mark on his milk rounds. Mark's whole life is centred round sky-scrapers towering against the heavens, stately bridges spanning mighty waterways, huge elevators carrying a nation's wealth. The noise of riveteers was music in his ears. But depression and racial prejudice loomed before him when he graduated a full-fledged engineer. When asked how he liked his job, he replied quite blithely, "Not too bad, not to bad at all! A fellow's got to eat." And everywhere we turn, we find boys and girls like Mark, putting aside their cherished dreams until a better time.

Walk down Alexander Street, a smutty by-street just on the outskirts of Japanese town. There, in a musty, two-by-four room, a group of university graduates, with faith and vision, have thrown in their lot for the materialization of a long-nursed ambition—a second generation newspaper. What the world sees is the eight modest printed pages: what it does not see is the little drama gradually unfolding behind the scenes.

HINT OF TEARS

Japanese life in Vancouver does not consist of sombre incidents alone. Like little flashes of sunlight, we come face to face with the funny side of life in strange, unexpected places—a side of life which, behind its laughter, possesses a hint of tears.

Wild, impulsive Mariko was just the type of girl to find herself in humorous predicaments. One late afternoon, Mariko felt very important, clad in black dress, white starched apron and cap. The mirror into which she glanced reflected back a trim, neat figure, with a thoughtful heart-shaped face above it. She had been here two weeks, and she had not been asked to leave!

Tripping happily downstairs, she began to set the table. "Knives, butter knives, salad forks, forks, dessert spoons," she counted on her fingers, as she glanced over the table with its deep red rose-bowl in the centre. Had she forgotten anything? O, yes, the soup spoons! Mrs. Robertson had been very kind, and had taught her just which were the teaspoons, dessert spoons, and soup spoons. Yes, she had been very patient with Mariko who had never before seen so vast an array of silver-ware—enough, she thought to herself, to rival the stock at Birks'. She must remember that the largest spoons were soup spoons. She carefully laid the largest spoons beside the other cutlery. A little later, Mrs. Robertson, seated at dinner, asked for soup spoons, saying, "These won't go into my mouth. These are serving spoons, not soup spoons."

Another time, Mariko innocently served a plate of puppy biscuits, realizing her mistake only after she was asked to try one of the delicious cookies she had served on the table.

Indeed, when one investigates, one finds that Vancouver teems with story material, whether it be sad, humorous, or pathetic. Then, why go farther afield than outside our own front doors? The world is waiting for whatever is true, whatever is sincere, whatever is significant. The great Canadian novel is as yet unwritten. Sugita, O Haru, Mark, Mariko—these people are in search of an author. This is an opportunity for someone to weave a tale shot with sunlight and shadow —to write a story significant of that stratum of society who are strangers, and yet not strangers, upon the Pacific coast. Why cannot that someone be you?

SUSAN MEDITATES

(In Memory of my Brother, William)

I sit and feel the cherry blossoms
Fall into my lap;
How weeps my heart, because they too,
Must drop and wane into nothingness;
It only seems like yesterday
When you like these cherished petals
Dropped to sleep;
That is why, this May
Like the last one,
I sit and feel the cherry blossoms
Fall into my lap; they console me.
My lonely heart weeps
Because they remind me of you.

—Miyo Ishiwata.

LIFE

I laugh
to hear
You chaff
and sneer
At what you do not know.
When life
reveals
Its strife,
it seals
Your lips and bends you low.

—Dana.

Contacts After Graduation

By HIDE HYODO

In the day schools it seems to be the popular opinion that the Japanese-Canadian pupils as a whole are more proficient in their studies than any other race. "They work hard, are very studious, courteous, obedient and law-abiding." Those are some of the remarks generally applied to them.

At school too, the Niseis enjoy the opportunity of mingling freely with all their schoolmates. And here too, both through the direct educational contacts and the indirect cultural contacts, they receive the most powerful and important training in Canadian citizenship. Oftentimes they cultivate the closest friendships with other Canadian students, and even win the hearts of classmates and teachers alike.

Life would indeed be very happy if such conditions were to continue in later life but regrettable as it may seem, such free social intercourse seems to terminate rather abruptly after graduation. Due chiefly to economic differences which in turn are caused by inequality of vocational opportunity, friendships of former years gradually dwindle and disappear.

As the Nisei is so limited in the field of employment the chances are that he will find himself engaged in work with other Japanese, and consequently his personal daily contacts are confined to members of his own race. The opportunity of cultivating friendships with his former schoolmates grows less as the days go by, and thus it is that whether he desires it or not, the Nisei begins to find an invisible barrier growing up around himself with which he is unable to cope.

Fortunately there are several organizations which continue in the spirit found in the schools—of friendship and fellowship and fair play. The churches and the various organizations and many cultural groups have drawn up programmes of activity, welcoming people of all races.

These are indeed difficult days, but we must remember that there are many fair-minded Canadians who strenuously oppose any drastic or unjust treatment of citizens in their midst. While there are friends there is hope, and every Nisei must do his share to uphold these friends and prove that we are worthy of their support.

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CALLING ALL HAMS!!!

By MASAO R. YATABE

Pres. Kitsilano Amateur Radio Club

To meet the need created by the increasing number of radio enthusiasts the Kitsilano Amateur Radio Club was organized early this year. Already has a constitution been drawn up with meetings scheduled for twice a month.

Since members range from mere beginners to fully licensed amateur operators with their own call letters and radio stations, the club's activities have been planned to accommodate for the differences in individual radio knowledge. For the benefit of novices a code practice oscillator and a copy of "Jones Radio Handbook" have been acquired.

Following the business part of the meeting, which is conducted with due parliamentary procedure, talks are given by the members themselves on various topics such as the construction and the operation of transmitters, receivers, monitors and other radio equipment. Then the meeting gives way to informal discussion and "rag-chewing" to the accompaniment of gastronomical stimulation.

Future Plans

Plans are being drawn up to have outside speakers give periodical talks to the gatherings. Those interested are welcome to drop in at any of the meetings. The QTH (address) is 1672 West First Avenue.

During the summer months the club will visit both commercial and amateur radio stations, power houses and other places of technical interest. Sometime in the fall the club is intending to hold an exhibition and to show the public some of the functions of Amateur Radio.

Someday the group hopes to secure its own radio shack with receivers of the latest design and a transmitter for both voice and code.

MODEL AIRCRAFT - A FINE ART

By ROBERT S. SUZUKI

President, Model Aircraft Club

Calling all model Aeronauts!

At last we've got a club of our own, the Vancouver Aeronauts . . . What kind? Why, a club for model airplane builders, of course. We don't need one? Say, we're a million strong! What good is this hobby doing for us? Do you really want to know?

There are three kinds of hobbies: collections, crafts and recreations. Model aircraft is one of the few that covers all three.

First of all, most model builders collect models, duration records, aviation memorabilia and life-long friends, both young and old.

Secondly, craftsmanship — model aircraft novices know little about drafting or blueprint reading but they soon become self-taught experts in both lines. For instance, if I were to show you one of our blueprints, what would it look like to you? . . . probably a high-speed dish-washing machine. But, Mr. I-Know-Critic, model builders know just what it is and what's more, make an exact copy from those plans. **And the model flies, too!**

Wait, I've got lots more to tell you.

Model aeronautics require a steady hand, neatness, patience and ability to think calmly and quickly in an emergency. Mathematical calculation becomes second nature to him. Now, could you figure the area of an elliptical wing or plot the airfoils for an ordinary tapered wing? The intimate knowledge of the more advanced builders about the details of a wide variety of airplanes rivals that of any aeronautical engineer.

And the fun you get out of the hobby! Why, once you get interested in model aircraft building, you simply haven't got the time to hang around the corner drugstore. And the one item you mustn't overlook — the valuable friendships most folks form during their model aircraft careers.

Now coming back to our club again, I would like to tell you that it aims to help novices over the difficult first stages of model aircraft construction; to provide a medium through which information can be gained and exchanged and to encourage wider participation in airplane competitions.

So it's a lot you get from model airplane building. Don't you agree?

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Niseis Uphold Tennis Tradition

There stands on 2400 Franklin Street, a weather-beaten structure overlooking three smooth clay courts. That structure is the clubhouse of the Nippon Tennis Club and just as a scarred and wrinkled face of an old man intimates an interesting life story, so do the cracks and loose boards suggest a colorful past that is filled with hardships.

Once upon a time that clubhouse used to be the pride of the Japanese Tennis faithfuls. And at one time the organization used to be wealthy and flourishing, but now, it can be said "those days are gone forever" unless Nisels step in to revive it.

The Nippon Tennis Club history is perhaps the oldest among the athletic bodies in the Japanese community. It commences from 1916 when a few enthusiasts first formed a group and built the first courts on the 500 block Powell Street.

Not being satisfied with just two courts and wishing to move to a better locality, the ambitious members that included some of the leading business men today, raised $5500 and incorporated the Nippon Tennis Club at the present site in 1921.

Dusty Records

Thumbing over the club records, several choice items come to light. The first annual B. C. Japanese Open Tennis Championship tournaments dates back to 1919; the affiliation with the Vancouver and District Lawn Tennis League and the Mainland League dates back still further to 1916. Though the club has not won trophys in the first division, it has won the Second Division championship, three times.

In the hall of fame one finds such names as T. Fujiwara, first Japanese winner; J. Kinoshita, champion 1920-1928, G. Yoshy, champion 1929-1933 and Junior City winner; T. Iwasaki, champion 1934-1937 and Junior titlist and F. Sasaki, Japanese champion 1938.

The Nippon Tennis Club is

Pen-Pals Ahoy!

By KAY YASUNAKA

Correspondence with boys and girls in all parts of the world is one of the most fascinating hobbies. Isn't it thrilling when you hear the postman coming up your front steps and you rush to the door to find that the letter is for . . . you! Of course it is, and it's all very exciting too . . . letters in mailboxes for you and from you letters tooting all over the country on trains and planes because of you, catching fast boats and going to ports you've never seen. Just the business of slipping a bit of yourself in an envelope and sticking a stamp in the upper right-hand corner is romantic. Or don't you think so?

Four years ago I received my first "pen-pal letter." Since then I have enjoyed the friendship of friends all over the world until now I have reached a total of sixty pen-friends.

I have collected them from pen-friends' columns and pages in newspapers and magazines, from correspondence clubs and agencies, and with the help of teachers and friends. They are of all ages, nationalities, and occupations, my sixty pen-friends.

I go sailing around the world with pen and paper, touching each port and seeing through the eyes of my friends there, the country in which they live. In fancy I travel to far away Egypt, to Cairo, and with my friend visit the stuffy tombs of the ancient Egyptian Pharaohs . . . or to the quaint village of Bantry, situated in the southwest of Eire, and watch the fisher-folk as they return from their day's work . . . or I travel to South Africa and watch my African friend as he sits in his stall selling fruits and vegetables in the market place at Pretoria. You will learn their customs and your thirst for travel will be satisfied in the cheapest manner possible.

Some are serious, others gay, but all the letters are friendly and newsy. There is a friend for every mood in this fascinating hobby of correspondence.

If you are interested and would like a pen-friend in Hawaii, United States, or England, won't you drop me a line in care of THE NEW CANADIAN? Be sure to tell me your age and your hobbies. Please remember to enclose a stamp for your reply.

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BOXLA BOYS

Every Sunday morning one finds two of the three Japanese lacrosse clubs, "Hurricanes," "South Enders" and "Monarchs," hammering away at each other in a most merciless manner. Under the management of Jimmy Togawa, the teams are battling for the J.C.C.L. Trophy in their scheduled league games.

Concerning the origin of the sport among the Nisels, it is interesting to note that Peter Masuda was the first to form a lacrosse team. While president of the "Japanese Canadian," in 1936, he sponsored a team in the Juvenile B Class. Owing to the lack of experience of the boys in the use of the "stick," they were hopelessly outclassed.

However, that was the beginning. The present venture is the outgrowth of the initial experiment.

The chief aim of the League aside from creating fun for the boys is to develop players so that they will someday be able to enter the Senior City teams.

now in the hands of Nisels and this season's large membership gives rise to the hope that they are realizing the value of the club and that the body is on the threshold of a revival.

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Fuji Ski Club Soars Skywar

The Niseis in Vancou got slow to take advan the beautiful skiing groun are situated within a shor ing distance from the cit

Each week-end one s group of motley clothed s with a pack-sack loaded wi visions slung over one sh and with a pair of skis on the other set out for Mountain. Once there the members of the Fuji Sk which was organized in 192 handful of hardy faithfuls, the entire day gracefully ing down the slopes of the clad plateaus.

Within a short distance the famous Grouse Mou Chalet stands the rugged romantic looking cabin be ing to the Fuji skiers—a house which stands emble of the pioneers who spe whole fall season to buil

The Fuji Ski Club is an ization having affiliations the Canadian Amateur Ski ciation. Each season it on an interesting program includes a Grand Ball, a to ment with the Seattle Rook company for the Nishi trophy and a series of tri Mount Baker.

The Club at present has so large with the addition of who have suddenly been bitt the ski bug that a new add to the clubhouse has been n stated.

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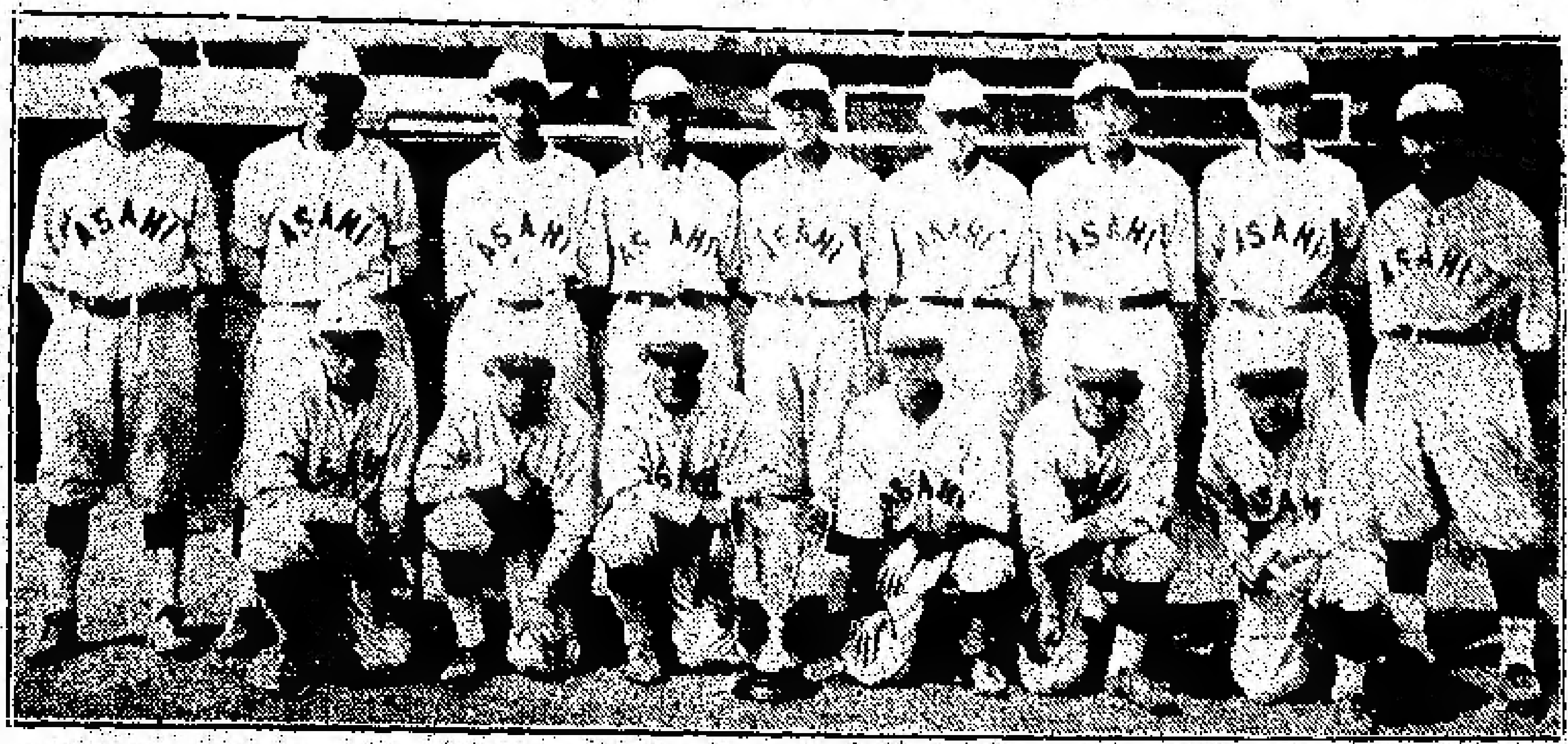
1926 Asahis B.C. Provincial Champs.



Left to right, back row: E. Kitagawa, S. Nakamura, R. Yasui, J. Ito, T. Miyata, M. Sato, N. Matoba, C. Tanaka, H. Miyasaki; Front row: G. Ka-to, T. Suga, R. Yamamura, R. Nichi, F. Nakamura, Y. Hori.

ANNOUNCING THE ALL-TIME ASAHI ALL-STARS

Famous Ball Club Has Long and Checkered Career

Of all the Nisei organizations perhaps none can equal the long and colorful history that is a part and parcel of the Asahi tradition. Even the most casual mention of the name "Asahis" flashes to one's mind a baseball nine—speedy, clever and clean, a team that also brings to mind the terms "inside baseball" and "fielding a la major league."

Since gaining that reputation and since being voted the most popular team in the city in 1925, the Asahis have kept up their winning ways both off and on the diamond. Their record remains as an inspiration to the Niseis of today.

Few of us realize the difficulties that the team had to face before they won their enviable reputation. And that part of the club's history is the most outstanding.

Anti-Japanese Feeling

When the Asahis in 1918 broke into the International League, which was later renamed the Terminal, the team was faced by a hostile crowd that on several occasions almost prevented the nine from further participation in the loop.

Faced with such adverse conditions the nine decided to "take" the biased decisions of the umpires. Harry Miyasaki, relates, "we never protested a call no matter how "raw" it was and if any of the players even showed the slightest disapproval of the umpire's verdicts in way of facial distortion I "yanked" him immediately."

Within a few years, however, the policy of the Asahis bore fruit and they were accorded the respect that has been theirs since.

At that time Terminal League was a very strong division, almost on equal standing with the Senior A. Even today most of us remember such strong teams as the Hanbury's and the Mount Pleasant.

Youthful Players

Having more or less youngsters to choose from, Harry Miyasaki, with the determination to win the Terminal League championship, set out to train them. Every morning before work commenced he put them through their paces. Matoba, veteran slugger of yesteryears, still recounts. "Gosh, we used to practice hard those days, but we enjoyed it because we were baseball crazy. I used to get up at 5.30 in the morning to get a couple of hours workout before going to work at Hastings Mill."

All the hard work was finally rewarded in 1926, when the squad won the championship after being runners-up the year before.

The players recalling "those good old days" remind us, "we really had a team that season." Mayor Taylor at the post-season banquet mentioned in his speech that the other teams could learn a few pointers from the Asahis "who are masters of the scientific side of baseball."

Athletic Park

The popularity gained by the ...ior A Class at the Athletic Park Nipponese put them into the Senior from the next year, 1927.

Though they didn't do as well as they hoped during their three seasons there, they nevertheless won many friends who still come all the way down to Powell Street Grounds to see them in action. In 1930 they voluntarily withdrew from the circuit and returned to Powell Grounds.

Proving that they were still tops even though they failed at Athletic Park, they maintained their supremacy in the Terminal League for three consecutive years.

Con Jones Park

It was not until the league moved to Con Jones Park in 1933 that the Asahis were given serious competition. On the new grounds they were able to win the trophy during their first season there. The next two seasons, 1934-35, the powerful Ioco nine came into the picture and brought an end to the Asahi domination.

Breaking up a friendly feud that existed with Ioco, Asahis in 1936 started their baseball season at Powell Grounds, joining the Commercials, saying goodbye to Terminal forever, as the next term it folded up.

Remembering the immense popularity the Asahis enjoyed at Con Jones, Bob Brown at the outset of the 1937 season invited the team to perform at Athletic Park. Though they strengthened the Club with "imports" in the persons of Hinaga, from San Jose, and Takami, from Portland, they could not reach the high standard set by Senior A, and so they they returned once more to Powell Grounds. And since, they have been thrilling the crowds at home.

Backyard Troubles

Like all organizations the Club has experienced a great deal of petty squabbles in its own backyard. In 1927 when a team to tour Japan was named, so much trouble arose over the choice of players that the Club divided into two, one team playing under the name of Asahi Tigers. Fortunately, the teams amalgamated before the next term.

During its colorful career the nine has had the honour of meeting several well known teams and each time they have proved worthy of their reputation.

When the Asahis met the crack University of Washington ball players in 1928 they barely lost 10-11 after a couple of extra innings. Again when the touring Tokyo Giants visited Vancouver, Asahis were just defeated by a very small margin.

Ace Asahi Mentore

The history of Asahis is never complete without the mention of Harry Miyasaki. Until recent years it was always Harry Miyasaki's Asahis.

It was he who formed the nine and who nursed it from its infancy. And it was he who coached and managed the team until it became an outstanding aggregation. Even today, behind the scenes, Harry works hard and unselfishly for the club, giving encouragement and helpful advice.

Here is an all-time All-Star Asahi aggregation selected by Harry in batting order: Roy Yamamura, ss., Herb Tanaka, 1b., Frank Nakamura, 2b., Barry Kasahara, 3b., Frank Shiraishi, lf., Tom Matoba, rf., Eddie Kitagawa, cf., Reg Yasui and Y. Hori, c., Ty Suga, H. Kitagawa, Nag Nishihara and Roy Nishi, p., Substitutes and pinch hitters: George Ito, Kaz Suga, "Sally" Nakamura and Mousie Masuda.

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Welcome To Our Sovereigns

IN THE BUNKERS

By "DOC" BANNO

When proper entries are made at the 19th hole where golfers gather to recount the tales of two footers that didn't sink and the recovery howitzers they exploded out of difficult traps to conceding positions, it is not always the siege guns that participate in the pay-offs. There are times when the meek inherit the earth. In a medal round of a fair asortment of golfers, moderate but accurate tee-shots rate a fair chance of coming ahead of long but erratic drives.

Drives off the tee is just one department of the game. There is a whole range of iron shots to be made on the fairway, accurate both in direction and distance. Perhaps the most important is the art of putting which in the long run is the part that will tell the tale.

Take for example any of the well-known siege guns. There is Jimmy Suzuki who owes his long drives to undeniable momentum which he imparts to the ball as he unwinds his loose and supple arms. On good days his drives range up to 275 yards. There is Michi Ashikawa whose terrific wrist snap enables him to average 250 yards when he has plenty of sleep behind him. Reggie Yasui, erstwhile Asahi receiver, is another. Ditto with "Horinton" Oyama, Henry Arikado and Sadao Maikawa.

Putt, Putt—Tut, Tut!

But when these long range guns get the "yips" they can't sink putts. And when putts don't sink, they don't sink. I've seen long range drivers actually so jittery that they fairly trembled as they faced the cup two feet away.

On the other hand, less muscular players, content with moderate but accurate drives are often known to sink putts from all directions.

Generally this part compensates and equalizes the competition. George Tanaka, Joe Kodaira and Takeo Arakawa are exponents of the shorter game.

There are times though when the big guns are in the pink of condition in all departments of the game. Drives are long and not erratic, iron plays accurate. Putts are conceded on two and they putt for birdies on occasional greens. Their recoveries, when recoveries are necessary, are sensational. Under such happy circumstances good golf scores are made.

Nippon Rugby Club Progresses

By YOSHIO TAKAHASHI
Sec'y Nippon Rugby Club

Although far from the green playing fields of Rugby, the same fast game with its essential qualities of clean sportsmanship and fair play can be seen in Vancouver played by the Second Division Nippon Ruggers, with their coach, B. C. star Yoshi Ono.

The formation of the present fifteen found its origin in years back. A bunch of lads, still wishing to play their rugby game after high school days, formed district teams and played countless matches, challenging any team possible. Oftentimes they journeyed as far as Steveston in their quest for a game.

Feeling that the time had come for an entry into organized competition, the enthusiasts under the direction of Coach Tyrwhitt formed a team four years ago, and entered the Vancouver Second Division.

Although outweighed man to man, they make up for this deficiency in speed and trickiness. In their four seasons in the Union they have always been championship contenders.

This season the club after a fine record has joined in with its Girl's

Look at That Form!

Ping Pong Pages

"Ka-plunk, ka-plunk," that's the way our parents and the oldtimers used to play ping-pong, but today it is an altogether different story. The sport has developed to such an extent that the streamlined version of it is now referred to as Table Tennis.

Right in our own midst we have our Keenlyside in the person of Bing Tanaka who has distinguished himself in Canadian circles as the stylist par excellence. Last winter he was semi-finalist in almost all the open tournaments. When the visiting professionals, Bellack and Hazi, came to Vancouver, Tanaka was one of the four chosen to take part in the exhibition matches.

Increasing Participation

We are also proud of the Mikado Table Tennis Club which for two consecutive seasons, 1936 and 1937, won the Vancouver and District Team Championship. This year they were runners up. Mention should be made, too, of Yasui and Tanaka, western doubles champions for 1938.

To encourage the sport among the younger folks and to stimulate interest, there has been formed a Japanese League for both A and B classes. Also towards the end of the season there is held an open tournament in the community.

Niseis have done well in this field but they can do better. It is hoped that before long some players can be developed so that instead of turning to Hungary for professionals, people will turn to Vancouver.

Auxiliary to promote a further progressive step, the formation of an athletic union, which will co-ordinate various Nisei sports.

HOOPSTERS NEED NEW GYM

Basketball, the sport that was originated by Dr. Naismith some thirty odd years ago and which today has been so streamlined that the originator hardly recognizes his own invention, has been avidly taken up by the young athletes of the community.

As a result of the sterling sacrifices of one man, My. Akiyama, the sport has been developed during the past three years into one of the most popular pastimes of the winter season and through his initiative, a Japanese Basketball League has been formed.

Also through Akiyama the Japanese are represented in the Intermediate A League, by a crack five that has done well considering their comparative inexperience.

Basketball History

At one time before the so-called depression years arrived, basketball was extremely popular. In 1928 the first team was formed and competed in the Intermediate division under the name of "Japanese Students." The quintet did well, reaching the top bracket in the consolation finals.

The next year saw the five change its name to "Taiyo" with the addition of several non-student players and remained in that division. For two terms the teams survived but it gave way to the powerful Asahi five that was formed from several high school stars and baseball stars.

In 1930 and '31, Asahis entered the G.V.A.A. Senior company. One still remembers the time when the crack Varsity quintet were in the same circuit and Asahis gave them a good battle in every encounter.

A Crying Need

Today the general cry among the casaba tossers is "we need a larger gym." The present gym is not large enough for proper league games and is not large enough to invite other teams for any important matches. If the Niseis get together, perhaps a first-rate gymnasium could be built within a few short years.

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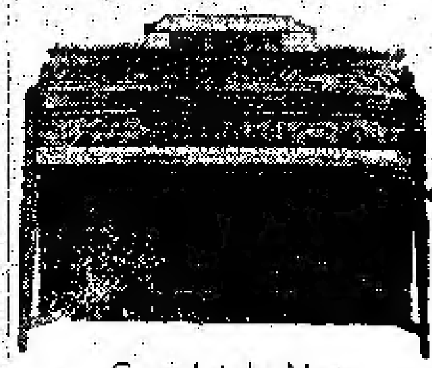

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